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HOMEOPATHY DEMONSTRATED,

AND

NEW PHYSIC CONTRASTED WITH OLD PHYSIC,

BY

DR. PETERSON.

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AND

## YOUNG PHYSIC CONTRASTED WITH OLD PHYSIC,

BY

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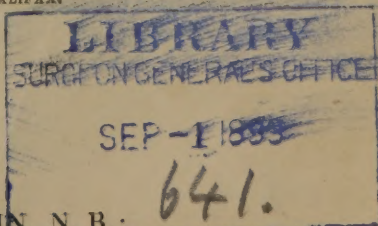
WITH

## AN INTRODUCTION,

BY

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SAINT JOHN, N. B.:

J. & A. McMILLAN, 78, PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

1856.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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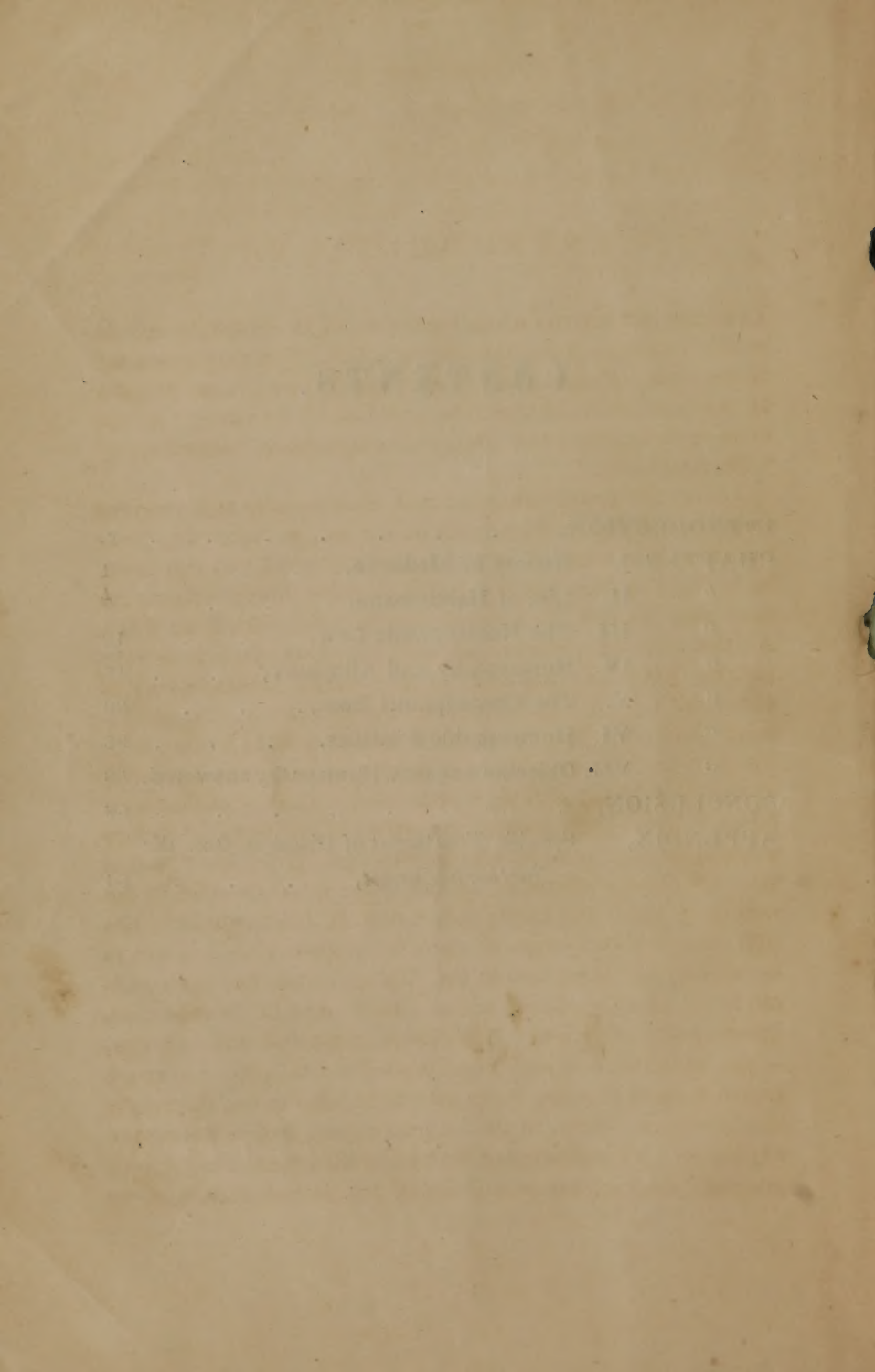
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## INTRODUCTION.

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THE time has arrived when the claims of Homeopathy should be fairly examined and thoroughly sifted. The very utterance of the term "Homeopathy" has been provocative on the part of many, of such interjections as "Bah !" "Fudge !" or the more contemptuous and intelligible expressions, "Quackery !" "Charlatanism !"

This is the usual treatment that Homeopathy still receives from the half educated portion of the old, or Allopathic practitioners of medicine. They hate the very word, and can never be brought to ascertain the truths on mere pretensions, as the case may be, that lie concealed under the obnoxious word. All this may be quite professional, but to our mind it is very paltry. Why this aversion to the word ? Homeopathy is either the sign of a great truth or a great fallacy. Homeopaths hold that they have made out their case fully, fairly. They invite an inspection of their alleged facts, and a scrutiny of their reasonings and their principles. They hold that their labours have been commensurate with the three necessary steps of human thought and knowledge. They have started with the *fact*,—advanced to the *empiric law*,—risen to the *necessary principle*, in the department of Therapeutics. The first reasonable exposure of these lofty pretensions has yet to be written and presented to the public. Much has been written in an angry, scolding, sneering mode, and in the meantime Homeopathy advances. Multitudes in Europe and America,—yes, multitudes of high and low, noble and ignoble, learned and unlearned espouse the cause and believe in the Homeopathic principle. Now, really the public good demands either an exposure or a verification of Homeopathic pretensions. Every scientific man *knows* that Allopathy is not so certain in its



principle, and its cures; that it needs no fresh knowledge, and can do without any new light. In Allopathy all is uncertain—"dark, irrecoverably dark." Dr. Peterson, in his treatise, gives you the sentiments of some of the most eminent medical men on this point. We remember when attending the *Materia Medica* Lectures of Dr. Thomson in University College, London, hearing from his lips precisely similar sentiments as to the employment of Drugs. Our knowledge and experience in regard to Homeopathy extends over nearly twenty years. We shall give a few instances to shew the benefits of Homeopathic treatment extending over that period. Our first experience of the success of Homeopathic treatment occurred nearly twenty years ago. We were reading Hebrew with a learned German Jew in London, who suffered sadly from Rheumatism. He had tried all the usual remedies, and the best Allopathic treatment without relief. He then applied to Dr. Epps. We saw the medicine before the patient took it, and exclaimed, of course, Charlatanism. But the man, notwithstanding our contempt for the means employed, got rapidly well. Our next case was that of a young man who resided in our own family. This young man suddenly declined in health from unknown causes, and the family Doctor, a kind attentive man, was called in. The doctor at once pronounced the case hopeless; several in the youth's family had died at about the same age, and with the same symptoms. To use the doctor's colloquial, though expressive phrase, the young man's inside was declared to be as "rotton as a medlass." The young man himself did not feel disposed to die, and applied to an eminent Homeopathic Physician then in London, Dr. Ludwig Colmann; health rapidly returned and I believe the young man to be alive now. This was followed by another striking cure under Homeopathic treatment. An interesting girl, my own niece, suffered dreadfully from a complaint of the heart. She had been brought through a severe attack by Allopathic treatment. The medical man, with the kindest feelings, notwithstanding the cruel practice of many in the profession, upon leaving her said,



"I fear a speedy relapse ; if so don't send for me, the severe treatment I am obliged to have recourse to, lacerates my very soul." A relapse soon ensued with fearful intensity. Dr. Colmann was called in, and by mild Homeopathic treatment this young person was restored to health, has since grown to womanhood, been at the head of an educational establishment at Norwich, and is now a wife and a mother. Another case came shortly after under my notice. The wife of an esteemed friend, (the Rev. James T. Carters, now a minister of the established Church of Scotland in Australia, then of London,) lay apparently in the last stage of puerperal fever. She had been attended by Dr. Clark, Dr. Elliotson, and a Surgeon Accoucheur. They gave her up, and the Surgeon told the distracted husband that he knew she would die from the time of her confinement. I advised the husband even then to call in a Homeopathic Physician. The husband consented. Our hopes indeed were very feeble, as the really eminent medical man had pronounced the case a fatal one. Dr. Epps was immediately sent for, and Homeopathic remedies were applied, to the astonishment of all, successfully.

I shall only mention another special case, which occurred a few days ago. A lady of my acquaintance was suffering from puerperal fever. She had been in a state of raging insanity for nearly a fortnight. In this state, the medical man came to her husband and stated that she might survive through the night and till the middle of the following day. I was present when this distressing announcement was made to the husband, almost insane from excitement himself. The Doctor left the house. A mutual friend entreated me to apply the usual Homeopathic remedy. At last I consented to give the medicine to the husband, stating what I should do in the case of my own wife. He carefully administered the remedy ; the fever was reduced ; other symptoms were treated ; and the fearful cerebral excitement was allayed. Sleep followed. The next day reason returned, and the patient knew her husband and relatives. In the course of the day other very unfavour-

able symptoms set in but were treated with immediate success. I was obliged to leave the locality; the improvement, however, continued till I left. A medical man had of course to be called in, but Homeopathy, as we believe, had previously reduced the disorder, and less than two days afterwards a telegraphic dispatch came, informing me that the patient was rapidly recovering.

Allopathic practitioners with a stubbornness and stolidity that is inexplicable will explain all these cases away with a supercilious sneer. But here are other facts in my own experience: In the rearing of a large family, where for the last ten years no Homeopathic medical aid could be obtained, all the common ailments of children have been treated, together with whooping cough, measles, scarlet fever, and in one instance black fever, successfully. In my own family the idea of nausea is not associated with medicine; there has been no dozing, no drenching, no use of oils, nor drugs, nor the manifold kinds of herbs so common in these parts. Mercifully, death has not entered, and a large family of children not naturally strong are healthier than the children in the vicinity.

The Gorham College in this Town, over which I presided for three years, with about forty persons residing in the Institution, Homeopathic remedies were invariably applied, with the exception of one instance. An Allopathic Doctor in this case was called in by a new student to a young man seized with a fit in my absence from home. The poor fellow was copiously bled and has never been well since. With this exception the Homeopathic system was wholly employed; ordinary maladies occurred and were successfully treated. During the three years no student was sent home sick, and by means of attention to diet, and exercise, and the ever watchful care of a kind Providence, none died.

My own experience is not singular, it is the experience of many others. Many other interesting and remarkable cases, which crowd upon my memory, might be mentioned. And yet there are men claiming to be scientific who close their eyes

to all these facts. On conversing with the medical attendant of one of the cases above mentioned, who was very indignant at my meddling with the poor child he had left to die, I begged of him to test Homeopathy by trying *Aconitum* and *Belladonna* in a case of Scarlet Fever; and to treat a similar case according to the common anti-philogistic practice of Allopathy. What was his reply?—He could not conscientiously run such a risk. Forsooth! Do Allopathists run no risks;—do they make no leaps in the dark? Who that is acquainted with the history of medicine does not know that it has been risk, much risk; in many cases, necessarily so. Adventure, and too often misadventure, through want of skill and competent knowledge on the part of medical practitioners. Mr. Stevenson, of London, the celebrated oculist, and the favourite pupil of Sir Astley Cooper, in his work on the eye, says “that he spoiled a hatful of eyes on experiments before he learned to cure Cataract without couching.” And yet the school of practitioners to which Mr. Stevenson belongs, in their obstinate repudiation of Homeopathy, say they cannot try the remedies, because they cannot conscientiously run any risk. And this conscientiousness, wrong-headedness keeps Allopathic Physicians from that conviction which otherwise would force itself upon them. No, Homeopathy is to be *tabooed*, and Allopathy clung to, to the last. Liston, the great Surgeon, when he was dying, said to Dr. Quain, “I have no doubt but Homeopathic remedies would relieve me, but I must not take them.”

Dr. Peterson in his treatise, vindicates and explains the rationale of the small doses. To me it seems preposterous that men of science should stumble here. It is well known that the odour of musk will produce hysterics upon some susceptible constitutions. It will do this a thousand times where the constitutions are found, and that for a lapse of years, and yet a small quantity, when re-weighed will not perceptibly have lost weight. To talk of the small quantities being a barrier to the reception of Homeopathy is really absurd. Here is an illustration of the effects of an infinitesimal quan-





## CHAPTER I.

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### HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

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AT what epoch in the life of man the human system became subject to the ravages of disease is uncertain, as also is the nature of the first malady. But we can safely infer as man advanced in civilization, and as the world became more populous, and the habits of the people less simple, did they become more exposed to morbid influences, and it is natural to suppose that they sought relief at the onset of disease. Judging from the circumstances which attended the early population of the world, and the simplicity of the mode of life, we may conclude that the diseases of the earliest times were mild and uncomplicated in their nature, and therefore admitted of easy relief, corresponding in no small degree to the inexperience of the times, and the limited knowledge of remedial agents.

The period of the conjectural existence of medicine, until the first record of the treatment of diseases by remedial agents, reaches down to the history of the Egyptians. Egypt has ever been considered by most writers of antiquity, as the nursery of the arts and sciences. We find philosophers of other countries resorting to Egypt in order to gain access to her priesthood, which was at that time the depository of the mysteries of the age. It was in Egypt that medicine first became an object of study, yet in a very imperfect manner.

The practice of Physic was conjoined to the priestly office, and a considerable amount of their success was due to dexterous management of the arts of magic and incantations, together with the superstition and gullibility of their patients. If we attempt to trace the history of medicine to remote antiquity among the Egyptians, Assyrians, Babylonians or

Grecians, in either case we are led to the recital of fabulous stories about the deeds of supernatural beings, who are honored as the agents of introducing the divine art of healing from the gods themselves. Thus it is said of *ÆSCULAPIUS* the god of medicine—that he was the son of Apollo by the nymph Coronis, educated by Chiron—that he possessed power to raise the dead, and that he could cure the most dangerous disease, his death was brought about by a thunder bolt from Jupiter. Divine honors were paid to him—temples were erected, and in them were votive tablets, on which were recorded his cures. The profession of medicine became hereditary in the family, and his descendants for eight centuries were invested with the priestly office.

About 460 years before Christ, in the island of Cos, was born, Hippocrates, *the father of medicine*. He was the first author of any note; he became the head of the profession, and retained his standing for six centuries. During the period of his authority, writers occupied themselves in elucidating his doctrines, and commenting on his writings. None dare to leave his prescribed path, and therefore the science remained in the same condition for the six centuries.

The result of all his labour, was the establishment of a *rational empiricism*. He aimed at nothing higher, and he accomplished nothing more. Medicine was practised as an *art*, without a sign of the principles of a *science*.

The next man who figured largely in the profession, and who undertook the formidable task of reformation in the healing art, was Claudius Galenus commonly called Galen, born in Asia Minor about A. D. 130. Here was presented the first formula in therapeutics, and this constituted the characteristic feature of this epoch in contradistinction from the Hippocratic epoch. Out of the observations of the preceding times, Galen established the axiom, "*Contrary cures contrary*." This theory has ruled the world for 1700 years. It is founded upon the observed facts that *cathartics* palliate *constipation*, *astringent* medicines palliate *diarrhœas*, *opium* palliates *pain*

and *inordinate wakefulness*. This is what is known as the Allopathic method of treating disease, which is only a prolongation of the Galenian epoch.

The doctrines of Galen are greatly mixed up with abstruse speculations about the cause of disease, and equally absurd hypothesis about the action of remedies. While Hippocrates seemed to apply himself more to the correct observation of phenomena, and to adopt such medical hypothesis as were deducible from facts, and thus endeavour to establish a method of cure, in which reasoning was always subordinate to experience.

About the year 1527, the doctrines of *Paracelsus* agitated the whole of Europe. His theories and fancies, however, only continued for a short period, and proved of no great value, either to science, or to medicine. Being ardently devoted to the study of Alchemy, every thing in connection with his professional undertaking must conform to the principles supposed to be supported by his pretended art.

In 1660, was born George Ernest Stahl, a man of high literary and scientific attainments. He saw the evils constantly attendant upon the practice of the so-called healing art, and declared his conviction in relation to the use of deleterious drugs, most of which, together with the views and doctrines of his predecessors, he repudiated—the use of mercury, opium, and the lancet, he denounced, and like all truly benevolent men, *refused to administer to his fellows that which he was convinced was a positive injury*. He maintained that *no* medicine was preferable to dosing with deleterious drugs: but his wise councils prevailed only for a short time; the old doctrines regained much of their former popularity, and became again the order of the day.

The discoveries in Chemistry about this period opened a new channel for speculation in the healing art. The neutralizing of alkalies, and acids by combination, was seized upon as a favourable point upon which to base a theory.

It was therefore supposed that life was a mere process of

fermentation, that the whole phenomena of health and disease could be explained and controlled upon the principle of action of these two chemical agencies, acids and alkalies. In accordance with this view, it was claimed that minerals and vegetables were endowed with one or the other of these properties, and that all that is necessary to preserve health, or to restore the body to a healthy state when sick, is first: to observe correct rules in regard to the selection of food, and second: to administer to the patient a remedy possessing opposite properties to that which caused the disease.

Volumes might be written in giving an account of the various modifications of old theories, and the introduction of new ones which have from time to time claimed the attention of the profession.

But the blame for the continuance of these evils, must not rest wholly upon the shoulders of those engaged in the practice of medicine, but the glory of its perpetuity should be about equally divided between the two classes, the Doctors and the people.

Physicians have claimed the right to administer the sickening dose; and on the other hand, the people have been willing to take their filthy nostrums, and to writhe under their life-destroying action; and among the strongest proofs that the doctor understood his business, and had prescribed the proper remedy, was this, "the medicine had a powerful effect, for it made the patient awful sick."

After awarding to these worthies all the honors due to their services and lives of toil, when we look for the practical result of all their labors upon the application of remedies to the cure of disease, we are astonished at the littleness of the progress made in the *practice of medicine*.

The dogmatism of the ancients at last gave way, only to make room for the theoretical speculations of the moderns. Although rapid improvements and discoveries in the collateral branches had taken place, no advancement occurred in the application of remedial agents. They recognized no law, no



guide, no interrogating nature, whose laws are learned by a *judicious* experience, but all aspired to be the inventor of a theory, and a leader of a sect.

The progress made in the healing art, and the opinions entertained by some of the most illustrious members of the profession, men of genius, who devoted the labor of their lives to the practice of their art, and who attained to the highest honour which it was possible for the profession to bestow, we say the true condition of medicine may be seen in the voluntary confessions of such men as these.

Bœrhaave, a distinguished professor of Leyden and an illustrious physician said—"If we compare the good which half a dozen disciples of Æsculapius have done since that art begun, with the evil which the immense number of doctors have inflicted upon mankind, we must be satisfied that it would have been infinitely better for mankind if medical men had never existed."

Van Helmont declared that "medicine did not advance, but turned upon its axis."

Sir Gilbert Blane used the following remarkable language, "In many cases patients get well in spite of the means employed, and sometimes where the physician fancies he has made a great cure, one may fairly assume the patient to have made a happy escape."

Sir William Knighton, physician to George IV. says, "It is somewhat strange, that though in many arts and sciences improvement has advanced in a step of regular progression from the first, in others it has kept no pace with time. Medicine seems to be one of those ill-fated arts, whose improvement bears no proportion to its antiquity."

Dr. Abercrombie says in his work on the Intellectual Powers in relation to the action of medicines upon the body, "They are fraught with the highest degree of uncertainty."

Sir Astley Cooper says, "*The science of medicine is founded on conjecture and improved by murder.*"

Dr. Gregory, author of a work on Practice, says, "Medical doctrines are a little better than stark-staring absurdities."

Dr. Forbes, who stands at the head of the Allopathic School, and former Editor of the "*British and Foreign Medical Review*," after some critical reflections upon the imperfections of the Allopathic school, says, "As thus reflected in our critical mirror, the features of our ancient mother (Allopathia) assuredly looks somewhat unattractive. She seems neither happy nor prosperous; yea, she seems sick, very sick; her countenance is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought, from the strength of her inward throes. The genius and the mortal instruments are now in council, and her state, like to a little kingdom, is suffering the nature of an insurrection. And such in truth do we believe to be, literally, the condition of Physic at this moment. Things have arrived at such a pitch that they cannot be worse. These must mend or end."

Practitioners of the Allopathic school know these to be truthful confessions.

If, then, such be the condition of the Allopathic art, after a period of two thousand years, as represented by those of its adherents who were and are capable of appreciating its claims and who would have pronounced its eulogy if they could, are we not justified in the inference that the principles by which they prescribed and still prescribe their remedies are false?

Such in brief, was the condition of the healing art from its earliest history down to the latter part of the last century.

## CHAPTER II.

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### H A H N E M A N N .

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WE have in the preceding chapter briefly reviewed the most illustrious men, and awarded to them their due amount of praise, for their clever hypothesis, but we now come to the consideration of an entire change of reasoning. To another epoch in the history of medicine, where speculations, theories, hypothesis, and absurdities, were forced to give way to principle and correct conclusions, deduced from scientific observations.

HIPPOCRATES, GALEN, and HAHNEMANN, represent the advancement of the healing art, which can be classed into three great epochs. The first representing the mythical or ancient. The second that of the hypothetical or dark age, which continues until the present time under the name of *Allopathy*, the only relic of the dark age which throws a stigma upon the age of advancement. The third or Hahnemannian is the result of civilization and the more thorough understanding of all the laws of nature.

Samuel Hahnemann, was born in Meissen, on the 10th of April, 1755. The father of this great man was a painter, employed in ornamenting the porcelain ware in the celebrated manufactory at Meissen.

The son at an early age exhibited signs of a vigorous intellect, which the father sought in various ways to encourage.

The following anecdote related by Dr. Herring, shows the interest the father took in the mental training of the son. After the son became famous, it was often related by an old man, a friend of Hahnemann's father, that on one occasion when walking with him out of town, the father looking at his

watch, said: "it is time for me to go home, my Samuel is now waiting for the THINKING LESSONS I give him." This occurred when the son was but five years old.

These THINKING LESSONS doubtless exercised a lasting influence on the destiny of our great discoverer, and thus upon the physical well-being of the world.

The foundation of Hahnemann's future acquirements was laid at the public schools of his native town. He tells us he was the favourite pupil of his instructor, who loved him as his own child, and gave him every advantage for the prosecution of his studies.

So rapid was his advancement in the study of the languages, that at the age of twelve years, he was often employed by his teacher to instruct other pupils of the school in the rudiments of the Greek language. At the age of fifteen, he entered the high school, in which he continued with few interruptions, till the age of twenty. Owing to pecuniary inability, his father several times removed him from the school, but subsequently yielded to the solicitations of the teacher, who proffered gratuitous instruction, and the son continued his studies.

Here a firm and broad foundation must have been laid for his future acquirements, by his friend and teacher, for he became eminent at an early age, not only as a classical, but also as a scientific scholar. His knowledge of the languages was extensive; beside his mother tongue, he had a thorough knowledge of the *Hebrew, Greek, Syriac, Latin, French, English, Italian* and *Spanish*. In all these he wrote and made extensive translations.

At the age of twenty we find him at the far-famed University of Leipzig.

Here he devoted himself to the cultivation of medical science with unlimited zeal and diligence. His extensive knowledge of the languages not only opened to him the medical lore of other countries and other ages, but by translating and enriching the German medical literature, he obtained the scanty pittance that enabled him to pursue, over the rough paths of penury, the cherished object of his life.



We next find him at the bedsides of the hospitals of Vienna. Here the same devotion which marked his character at Leipzig continued. His genius and industry, won for him the confidence and friendship of Prof. Quarin, who took every pains to instruct young Hahnemann both in hospital and private practice—the latter a privilege accorded to no other student.

We next find him physician, and travelling companion of Baron Van Brukenthal, Governor of Transylvania. After eighteen months retention in this situation, and general practice, his improved circumstances enabled him to repair to Erlangen, where he publicly defended a Latin Dissertation, and took his degree on the 10th August, 1779.

Honored by the friendship of some of the most celebrated Professors and Physicians of Vienna, and Leipzig, he returned to Saxony, and entered on the practice of medicine in Hettstadt. After a residence of nine months he left this place and went to Dessau.

Here, his leisure time was occupied with his favorite studies of Chemistry and Mineralogy. In 1781 he received the appointment of district physician at Gommern. From here he went to Dresden, and occupied the post of physician to the Hospital for one year, in place of the celebrated Wagner, whose intimate friendship he enjoyed. He eventually settled in Leipzig in 1789, with the view of being nearer the seat of the sciences. In 1791 he was elected member of the Economical Society of Leipzig, and in the same year a member of the Academy of Sciences.

Though he acquired considerable celebrity in practice, and by his writings and numerous translations, yet he was dissatisfied with himself, and with the state of the medical profession. Always remarkable for his reliance on the facts of observation, the doubtful, and oftentimes, disastrous results, following the application of drugs according to the vaunted theories of the day, led him to regard those theories as fallacious guides.

The further he pursued the practice, and the more extended

became his observations of the practice of the leading men of the profession, the more he became satisfied of the unreliableness and impotence of the ordinary method of cure. Under prevailing treatment, he saw contagious and epidemic diseases arise and run in their course, with results, as it appeared to him, less favourable than might have been reasonably looked for if left entirely to the unaided efforts of nature. The absence of a *law* to guide the physician he clearly saw and deeply deplored.

Like Stahl, he became convinced of the worthlessness of the art, and retired from the profession in disgust. He, however, did not remain long in obscurity, but boldly entered the field of investigation and experiment, placed his life a living sacrifice upon the altar, developed and gave to the world a new science. He examined the recorded experience of the past ages of the world with the hope of collecting together a sufficient number of facts to enable him to deduce therefrom general rules to direct him at the bed side of the sick. In a few instances he found the symptoms of the disease minutely described, and the remedy pointed out with tolerable accuracy; but these were so rare compared with those where the prescription was made in accordance with the *name* of the disease rather than the *symptoms*, and thus, so little true knowledge could be gained, he abandoned the project as useless.

But the one point now presented which offered any hope of success, and this was, instead of pursuing the ordinary method, of giving medicines compounded according to the books, to give but a single remedy at a time, and watch carefully its effects. It soon, however, became apparent that under this mode of procedure medicine could never be elevated to a science. Was it possible that He, who permitted, in His Infinite wisdom, diseases to afflict His helpless children, had provided no sure way of relief—had left them alone to the fallacious reasonings and hazardous experiments of erring capacities.

Thus reasoned Hahnemann, and after a practice of eight years, he turned away from the labors on which he had en-

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tered with such exalted hopes of future usefulness, that he might no longer, as he wrote to Hufeland, incur the fearful risk of destroying the lives of his patients, or of fastening upon them medicinal diseases infinitely worse than those which the medicines were designed to cure.

Should the remainder of the Allopathic sect take the same course, mankind would be much better off, and there would be more recoveries from disease.

If the name of Columbus, who gave to the civilized world a new continent, deserves to be held in remembrance, if the names of Bacon, Newton, Franklin, Davy and their contemporaries should be awarded a monument in the temple of fame, then should the name of Hahnemann stand high in the constellation of worthies as one who has been among the greatest benefactors of the race.\*

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\* We have been indebted to an Address of Dr. Payne, for the substance of this chapter.

## CHAPTER III.

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### THE HOMEOPATHIC LAW.

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WE have sketched the life of Hahnemann from childhood up to mature age. We have seen him struggling against poverty, and by his industry surmounting all difficulties, and become honored in his land, and by far-off universities.

He was looked upon as one of the most talented philosophers in Germany, by all the scientific men of his time.

We have left him disgusted with the uncertainty of the healing art, and commencing a close investigation in order that he might deduce therefrom a more scientific system, not that he wished to become a leader of a sect, but that he might be a benefactor to his race.

While Hahnemann was engaged in translating Cullen's *Materia Medica* into German, and was proceeding in the article on Peruvian Bark, he was dissatisfied with the author's explanation of its action in curing intermittent fevers, and he resolved to test its effects upon his own person. He took the drug for several days. At length the sickening influence of the drug manifested itself in *chills* and *fever*. The admitted febrifuge qualities of the Bark on the one hand, and the *similar* disease that he was then suffering under from its employment, struck him as a singular coincidence.

He placed the two facts side by side; that Bark cures chills and fever; and it also will produce chills and fever.

The first gleamings of the great truth, for which he had been so long in search, now flashed upon his mind, and too when he was the least expecting it. Who knows, queried Hahnemann, but this fact may indicate the true law of healing? Who knows but a drug that has the power of producing a cer-



tain disease, in the healthy body, will cure a similar disease, arising from a natural cause?

Was this puerile? Was it beneath the dignity of a rational mind? Did not Newton gain his first perceptions of the law of gravitation, by witnessing the fall of an apple?

Did not Watt first obtain the idea of that giant, steam, by observing his mother's tea-kettle?

It is said Flavio Gioia constructed the mariner's compass, by seizing upon a hint that the loadstone conveyed.

For the science of printing are we not indebted to an accident—yea—a lazy accident? When Lawrence Koster, an alderman of the city of Haerlem, in 1440, was amusing himself by cutting the bark of trees into letters forming his own name, he is said to have fallen asleep. When he awoke, he observed that from the dew their form was impressed on the paper.

This accident induced him to make further experiments. He cut his letters in wood, and dipping them in a glutinous liquid, impressed them on paper. From this circumstance was developed the great art of printing. From the action of bark, was elaborated the Homeopathic law.

In all these instances the facts were but the finger-posts pointing along the high road of truth.

Hahnemann now determined to investigate this principle, that medicine will produce a similar train of symptoms that they are said to cure. He found that sulphur, which was used as a specific in the cure of itch, had been observed by physicians to produce *similar* symptoms on the skin by its internal use.

It was recorded of some drugs that cured diarrhœas of long standing that they produced *similar* diarrhœas in healthy persons.

Opium, which was known to produce a somnolent condition, had cured, in the hands of physicians, a *similar* somnolent state, in the most prompt manner.

White Hellebore has cured cases of cholera morbus which had resisted all other means, and it was also recorded by other physicians, that it produced a state *similar* in the healthy subject.

Heating applications, which of themselves produce inflammation resembling burns, had cured burns in a speedy manner.

Snow, and ice water, every one knows will speedily cure frost bites.

When this light broke on Hahnemann's mind what an ocean of difficulty lay between him and the practical development of its principles! Any character less patient, less earnest, and less persevering, must have abandoned the pursuit. It required all the strong elements combined in the nature of this extraordinary man to have moved him in this great enterprise.

He wrote to all of the most learned and distinguished of his contemporaries—men in extensive practice—to ascertain what knowledge they possessed of the action of drugs on the healthy man. The universal answer was, that they had no precise knowledge, for they administered their drugs to the sick—not to those in health—and that they could not distinguish between the symptoms of the drugs, if any such existed, and those of the disease for which they had administered.

All the experience they possessed was from the effect of poisoning. But such knowledge was to him too cruel and useless.

Then the *Materia Medica* of the past and present, was of no use to him. There was no real knowledge—no light. He perceived the existence of the law, and it must be established. Experiments were to be made—the action of drugs upon the healthy man, was to be learnt, and Hahnemann, with the devotion of a martyr, yielded himself to the task.

For many years, with his few disciples around him, did Hahnemann test the action of drugs on the human system in its normal state, until there were a sufficient number of drugs proved to allow them to test their effect upon disease, when administered in accordance with the principle of *similar*.

As he proceeded in his researches, new light broke upon him at every step. He collected and recorded these facts, which were obtained at such a sacrifice, and published them

to the world in his "Organon of the specific Healing Art," and the science was born—the true Law of medicine was found.

The operation of this law he expressed by the Latin formula of *SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR*, or "like cures like."

And to the system thus elaborated, he gave the name of *HOMEOPATHIA*—a compound of two Greek words, *Omoios* like or similar and *Pathos*, suffering or disease.

If this was the true law of healing, it at once became evident that the whole art of medicine must be studied anew. The splendid theories and systems, which rose in monumental grandeur to the skies, must fall. Those children of the imagination, which now constituted a numerous household progeny, must be repudiated. The thought was too humiliating to self-love and self-glory.

Instead of a fair, honorable, and impartial trial of the new method, which Hahnemann had a right to expect, and, which the importance of the principle demanded, the profession, with a few honorable exceptions, met his appeal with ridicule. This, however, could not arrest the progress of the investigation, nor silence the tongue which was moved by truth alone. Those who had the independence to investigate the subject, among whom were several of the most distinguished physicians of Germany, became converts, and entered, heart and hand, into the work.

These undertook with Hahnemann, and under his immediate supervision, the great and painful labor of proving drugs upon themselves, while at the same time, they made a practical application of the law with brilliant success.

One would have supposed, from the acknowledged standing of Hahnemann, that the enunciation of his discovery would have been received, at least, with attention, and especially as it was not based upon hypothetical reasonings, but was a law deduced from experiments, and that investigation would have been instituted.

But Hahnemann did not escape the fate of Harvey and of Jenner. He was not crowned the benefactor of his race.

Denunciation usurped the place of investigation. All that Hahnemann wished, was that they would examine the principles, test the actions of drugs when administered in accordance with the Homeopathic law, and witness for themselves its truth. No they would not, but because it was novel—at variance with all their former belief—they would oppose it—they would crush it while yet in its infancy. All the powerful engines of the law was made to bear upon it—persecution—abuse—vulgar wit—and false assertions were in turn used. But thank Heaven the great principle lived and it expanded: each day added new lustre to its shining truth, and hundreds blessed its discoverer and confounded its opponents.



## CHAPTER IV.

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### HOMEOPATHY AND ALLOPATHY.

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WE have seen that Homeopathy is a system of medicine based upon a law which we hold to be a fundamental truth. A law which "*is in accordance with all other truths, and therefore must of itself be a truth.*"

The principle of "*Similia Similibus Curantur*," or "like cures like," is as firm and unchangeable as the eternal hills. When any other of the laws of nature prove false, then will Homeopathy cease to be a *great truth*, and Allopathy will triumph over its downfall; but until those laws are changed will the Homeopathic principle be the only true principle in *therapeutics*.

Medicine has been by Hahnemann elevated from an *art* to a *science*. All sciences must necessarily have a basis founded upon truth: it follows that medicine in order to be a science must have such a basis. Homeopathy, we claim, having a fixed and unerring principle, fulfils the requirements demanded, in order to become a science.

Allopathy having no principle, law, or basis, is ever restless, and ever changing in its opinions, and looks upon every improvement as a slur upon its defects. Allopathy has no scientific knowledge of drug action. Their *Materia Medica* demonstrates the Botanical, Zoological, Chemical, and Mineralogical character of the remedies, but in regard to their action upon the human system, and their power in curing disease, it has notions vague and uncertain.

How different the Homeopathic *Materia Medica*, when each drug is proved by scientific men, and every symptom which they are capable of producing upon the human system recorded.

Eminent men of the Allopathic school have lamented the condition of their *Materia Medica*, and their manner of administering drugs.

We have the written views of such men as Boulduc, De-tharden, Bertholon, Thoury, Stoorck, Stahl, &c., going to show that the healing art needed a law which would serve as a guide at the bed side of the sick, and that their knowledge of medicine was a mere lumbering mass of theoretical opinions of no particular use.

The Allopathic school has no *stability*. Yet it prides itself upon its two thousand years, but, in fact, Allopathy is a youth, for it does not hold to one idea or opinion in medicine, only until some new fancy arises to overturn its predecessor. It jumps from Antimony to Iodine, from Nitrate of Silver to Cod Liver Oil, from one speculation to another until the mind is sick attempting to trace its course.

Homeopathy having a directing principle, must ever pursue the one path, and *will* continue in the march of advancement until perfection is reached, and after Allopathy and all its baneful effects is driven from the world, as it certainly will be, there will be but *two causes for death, to wit: accident, and old age*.

We can never believe that it was intended by our Heavenly Father, that mankind should die at all ages, from the cradle to "three score and ten." We were not created by His hands for the purpose of struggling with disease a few short years, and then giving up the ghost, with a body putrid with Allopathic drugs.

Man has a higher and more noble object, but *physic* has shortened his days, and he is born only to suffer and die.

*"Dust thou art, and to dust thou must return."*

"Yet griev'd to see the young, in beauty's prime,  
With ripening manhood slain before its time;  
To see fair Science wind a Conqueror's wreath,  
Only to place it on the brow of Death!  
Oh! sad the picture that before him laid!  
The angel Therapeia changed to a jade!"

A hideous, hoary-headed Hydra grown,  
 Whom genial Nature never deign'd to own;  
 Who following in Science's beaten track,  
 Is ever tort'ring victims on her rack;  
 Who makes the unborn babe to feel her might,  
 Long ere its vision opens to the light,  
 And ere it fairly dons this mortal coil,  
 She forces down a dose of *Castor Oil*;  
 Despite its struggling screams she holds its nose,  
 And pours adown its throat the nauseous dose:  
 Wak'd then to suff'ring, which it can't help heed,  
 Down goes *Paragoric* or th' *Anise-seed*.  
 If still the fever makes the poor child cry,  
 The Hydra gives it *Spiritus Nitri*;  
 With hot "herb-teas" she makes its stomach sweet,  
 And plasters "drafts" upon its tender feet.  
 If nature yields not, but one thing remains,  
 Give *Calomel*, from one to twenty grains;  
 Mercury, the sheet anchor of her fame,  
 She calls *Hydra-rgyrum*, after her name!  
 Thus helpless, tender childhood does she nurse,  
 And in Life's fountain plant her with'ring curse."—PRESTON.

Dr. Allopathy upon visiting a patient, gives him a sufficient examination to decide what name to give the malady; and having satisfied himself upon that point—without taking into serious consideration the cause of the disease—then turns to his recipe-book, and writes the prescription—*and what a thing!* "They place at the head of this recipe, under the name of basis, a medicine that is not at all known in regard to the extent of its medicinal effects, but which they think *ought* to subdue the principal character of the disease admitted by the physician. They add to this one or two substances equally unknown in respect to their operation on the system, and which they destine either to fulfil some accessory indication, or to increase the action of the basis. They then add a pretended corrective, of whose special medicinal virtues they have no better knowledge. They *mix* the whole together, sometimes adding either a syrup or a distilled water which likewise possesses distinct medical properties, and imagine that every ingredient of the mixture will perform, in the diseased body,

the part that has been assigned to it by the imagination, without allowing itself to be disturbed or led astray by the other articles that accompany it:—a result which no one could reasonably expect. One of these ingredients destroys, either partly or wholly, the operation of the other, or gives to it, as well as to the remainder, a different mode of action altogether, which had never been thought of, so that the effects calculated on, could *not possibly* take place. This inexplicable enigma of mixtures *often* produces that which neither was, nor could have been expected, a *new modification of the disease*, which is not observed amidst the tumult of symptoms, but which becomes permanent by the prolonged use of the prescription; consequently, a factitious malady, joining itself to an original one, aggravates the primitive disease: or if the patient should use the one prescription for a long time, or several others be crowded upon him successively, composed of different ingredients, greater debility will at length ensue, because the substances which are prescribed in such a case have generally little or no direct reference to the principle malady, and only make a useless attack upon those points, against which its assaults have been the least directed.”

“The action of every medicine on the human body should already be known, yet the Physician who writes the prescription does not often know the effect of one in a hundred. Mixing several drugs together, some of which are already compounds, and their separate effects imperfectly known, in order that such a confused mixture should be swallowed by the patient in large and frequent doses, and then to expect from it a certain curative effect, is an absurdity evident to every unprejudiced and reflecting individual.”—*Organon*, page 57.

Homeopathy demands that the patient should be minutely examined, every symptom noticed, every sensation, its period, time of day, and its exciting causes are considered, thereby, the physician has a perfect picture of the disease, and he applies the remedy in accordance with those symptoms, as taught



by our *Law*. *Only one remedy is given at a time*: by that course we have no confusion—we know the power and range of action of the drug, and we therefore know what effect is to be produced from its exhibition. In this particular, our system is far superior to the old, for in their empirical application they are totally unable to foretell the effect which their prescription will have upon the disease. They may be able to inform you what *drug action* may be produced upon some of the tissues of the body—that it may act as a cathartic, emetic, or sedative, but what benefit or injury *that* action will have upon the disease, they are utterly ignorant of. And why is this? Because they have no knowledge of the curative action of their remedial agents—and no guide by which to prescribe those agents. Every housewife who administers to her infant a dose of herb tea, because she has heard *that it is good*, makes a prescription fully as scientific as any Allopathic Doctor, who does it in vile Latin. He prescribes from the same principle—“*somebody says it is good.*”

Allopathy is most DECIDEDLY INHUMAN. To prove that assertion, we will review some of their means—take notice not means of *cure* but of *palliation*.—\*“The simplest drain that can be created on the surface of the body, is that arising from the foundation of a Blister. This, which generally consists of an Ointment of Cantharides, creates only sufficient inflammation to cause an effusion of serum under the cuticle, by which the epidermis is separated from the subjacent structure, and forms a cyst.” . . . . . “But if it be desirable to make a more permanent impression and continue the drain, instead of merely evacuating the fluid first secreted, we should seize the cuticle with a pair of forceps, and either cut or tear (!) (pleasant that,) it from the inflamed surface.” . . . . . “The discharge will be kept up for six or eight weeks.” If, however, that is not sufficient, “Take two or more peas, made of orris root, and

bind them firmly to the part (on the blistered surface): continue the pressure until they ulcerate into the true skin, when by the use of ointments, the discharge may be kept up for any period desired."

If a rapid blister is required, the author advises—"a piece of soft thin paper saturated with Spirits of Turpentine or Alcohol, may be pressed firmly to the body *and set on fire*;" or "compresses rung out in scalding water and applied to the skin" is said to produce a beautiful blister! Another author advises "a red hot iron," applied in such a manner that it will not burn, but blister.

*Issues* are a variation of Allopathic tortures. They are produced by burning the patient with caustics "until the spot becomes black, and repeat the operation each day until an eschar is obtained of the desired depth."

"When other means cannot be had, iron heated to a white heat and applied directly to the skin" is advised. "Sulphuric Nitric, and Hydrochloric acids are occasionally employed."

Another variation is produced by the *Moxa*. "These are made of various substances, as cotton, lint, tow, &c., soaked in a saturated solution of Nitre, dried and then wrapt up in little bags, and formed into rolls and coated with gum. This is lighted and held firmly to the skin, and allowed to burn until an eschar is produced."

"Thus she begins her ever *active* course,  
With years increasing only in its force.  
The robust youth she bleeds to *syncope*,  
And drains the life-blood of humanity:  
Endless *catharsis* is her only hope,  
*Counter-irritation* her utmost scope;  
*Ether* and *Opium* are her only balm,  
To soothe the stings of pain and bring sweet calm.  
With ever-loathsome, ever-vile compounds,  
Her blandest pharmacopeia abounds;  
Whate'er disease's cause, where'er its seat,  
The same eternal round of drugs we meet;  
The same old tortures, with perhaps new names,  
The same old fires, only with hotter flames.  
Time would fail to tell the Hydra's prances,

With vile drugs and sanguinary lances,  
 With murd'rous *moxas*, *setons* and *blisters*,  
 With *fuming acids*, *drastics* and *clysters*,  
 With burning *caustics* eating to the bone,  
 And *plasters*, such as made a Herc'les groan,  
 The *Diaphoretics* and *Emetics*,  
 Th' *Anthelmintics* and the *Diuretics*,  
 With the myriad cruel tortures more  
 By which she's crimsoned earth with human gore:  
 The path of Science, all darken'd with blood,  
 Shows where the feet of the Hydra have stood!  
 Shows 'mid the progress of Learning and Art,  
 No change in her cruel and torturing smart!  
 Like her prototype, the monster of yore,  
 Where'er one head's cut off, up spring two more.  
 E'en her votaries shudder'd at her force,  
 Yet follow'd her *secundem artem* course;  
 And blindly still to Hydra they clung on,  
 Like the fond mother to her idiot son."

We forbear any comments upon the quotations: they speak for themselves. Their internal treatment is equalled only by their external. "Destroying the organism to subdue diseased action;" drawing the life-blood "till the patient is so far and so fatally drained of his living principle, that there is no longer any rallying or reactive power remaining, and gives up the ghost in a few hours to the *treatment*, instead of the disease." (Dr. Mason Good.) Drenching the bowels with physic, until the mucous membrane is entirely removed, and they are unable to retain their secretions, their constituent fluids, or the blood itself, pouring down disgusting emetics, or producing with mercurials "great depression of strength, a sense of anxiety about the heart, irregular action of the heart, intermittent and small pulse, vomiting, pale contracted countenance, eruptions or rash, salivation, convulsions, scrofulous nodes, rheumatic pains in the limbs, hectic fever, looseness and decay of the teeth, inflammation of the mouth, now and then terminating in mortification." (Hooper.)

Who has not seen his fellow creature laying upon a bed of agony, reduced to a skeleton by the means employed to bene-

fit him. His mouth a mass of ulceration, gums destroyed, teeth dropping out, and perhaps a portion of the cheek separated off, from the effects of mercury. His stomach and bowels destroyed beyond redemption by physic. His hair removed and a blister in its place. His life-blood drawn out, and its place supplied with "tonics." His body covered with leech bites, and the scars of poultices, cuppings, blisters and scarifyings. His table loaded with mixtures, powders, and all the paraphernalia of Allopathy. We say, who has not seen a relative or friend in such a condition, that has not wished that there might be a system of medicine more humane, and more effectual?

Homeopathy rejects all those *murderous* means: no bleeding, blistering, vomiting, physicing, or any other of the cursed Allopathic tortures—that have sent more people to an untimely grave than war, and all the vices.

Homeopathy administers the remedy which acts directly upon the diseased organ, and upon that alone. She does not reduce the patient to death's door, and then endeavour to prop him up with beef-tea and wine. But it quietly eradicates the malady without being necessitated to resort to those violent measures, and therefore the patient has only to recover from the natural weakness produced by the disease, which is always less than that produced by Allopathic treatment.

The following illustrates the two systems in quite a life-like manner:—

Your front door is out of order, and needs repairing. An *Allopathic carpenter* is sent for, and he comes loaded down with tools and approaches the back of the house. His first operation is to make a hole through the wall at the expense of much injury to the building, and soon he is arrested by a partition; and as the door *must* be mended, he slashes through it with his broad axe, and thus proceeding, he at length reaches the door and commences operations upon it. He completes his job in a bungling manner, and then he has all his destruction to patch up, having done which, he leaves you to mourn



over the shattered condition of your building, and the long bill of expenses.

Your front door is soon out of order again, and you determine to have no more dealings with the Allopathic carpenter. You employ a *Homeopathic joiner*. He goes to the spot and repairs it in a workman-like manner, and is off again about his business. In future you determine to employ the Homeopathic carpenter.

The public for many years have been importuning the profession in various ways, for some redress for the injury and wrongs that they have sustained upon its account. They have demanded this redress in the shape of improvement—they have demanded science in place of the ceaseless jargon of theories—they have demanded remedies instead of compounds of unknown power—they have demanded something to remove suffering instead of that which inflicts it,—health instead of disease. Has any change taken place, any improvement been made? We maintain that Homeopathy is an improvement. The following shows what that improvement is:—

### Homeopathy.

1. Homeopathy has an unerring law by which to administer its remedies.
2. Homeopathy has a perfect knowledge of the power of drugs.
3. Homeopathy gives but one remedy at a time.
4. Homeopathy prescribes according to the symptoms of each patient.
5. Homeopathic remedies act only upon the diseased organ.
6. Homeopathy is a mild system using no tortures.
7. Homeopathy can cure chronic diseases.
8. Homeopathic remedies do not kill.
9. Homeopathic doses are small.

### Allopathy.

1. Allopathy has no law or set principle whatever.
2. Allopathy has no such knowledge.
3. Allopathy gives mixtures and compounds which it is utterly ignorant of.
4. Allopathy prescribes according to the name.
5. Allopathic remedies act upon the whole body.
6. Allopathy is mostly made up of tortures.
7. Allopathy can manufacture chronic diseases.
8. Allopathic remedies often *do* kill.
9. Allopathic doses are immense.

We mentioned on page 18 that "Allopathy was ever changing in its opinions." For fear that we will give offence by

that remark, we will qualify it by saying that there is *one* opinion that has been of long standing—and what is still more surprising, all Allopathic Doctors agree upon it. That is their opinion of CALOMEL. They all give calomel, and for every disease that human flesh is heir to. “The New York Scalpel” contains an article upon calomel that is so well written that all should read it. It is entitled

“CALOMEL—ITS VALUABLE PROPERTIES TO THE PROFESSION.”

When a Physician is ignorant of his patient's disease, it is very convenient to be able to prescribe medicine, which, whatever the cause may be, is sure to suit it. Suppose, for instance, that a person has an enlargement of the abdomen, and it cannot be ascertained whether it is caused by a collection of air, water, pus, or fat; give calomel. If there be air, calomel is *anti-tyrpanitic*. If there be water, calomel is *anti-hydropic*. If there be pus, it is *anti-purulent*; if there be fat, it is *anti-steatomous*. Do you not understand these terms? It is of no consequence. You would not be the wiser, if you did. They are *technical designations of occult qualities, appertaining to therapeutical agencies*. Perhaps you do not comprehend this? If you did you would be wiser than ourselves, and that is needless. We do not profess to *teach* this subject, but to *treat* it. We are medical, and *medical treatment, of course, is obscure*.

In a case of fever, lately attended by one of the old school, it was supposed to be “almost scarlet fever.” As calomel was *white*, and the fever *red*, it was good medical logic, to give calomel and cool it down. The philosophic practitioner appeared to think that he had cooled the patient down too low, on the third day, and therefore prescribed some whiskey-punch, by way of heating the fever up again a little. The patient recovered from fever, calomel, and whiskey at last,—thanks to an uncommonly good constitution.

It is a very common mode of accounting for every disorder of the stomach and bowels, which the doctor can neither explain nor understand, to pronounce it to be *bilious*. Now, this *biliousness* is as incomprehensible and inexplicable as the unknown disorder; but then it is a *name* to prescribe *at*. It is as certain that calomel is the remedy for biliousness, as that biliousness is the disorder. The medical logic runs thus. If it is not biliousness, what is it? If calomel will not cure it, what will? Therefore, give calomel.

In tic-douloureux, a disease which is as painful as it is obscure to a mere medicine man, calomel is most successfully employed, on the strength of another medical syllogism. We do not know the cause of tic-douloureux, nor do we know the mode in which calomel acts; therefore, calomel is the remedy.

In cholera, of which the doctors seem increasingly to know less, they have found that the best medicine is calomel, and that the best mode of administering it, is increasingly to give more. When they knew a little about cholera, they gave a few grains now and then. Now that they know much less, they give tea-spoon-

fuls; and by the time that the disease comes again, we may expect, that, as according to the law of progress, the old school will then know absolutely nothing, they will increase their remedy in proportion to their ignorance, and give table-spoonfuls. Decidedly, calomel is the remedy!

In diarrhea and dysentery, where the bowels are scoured until they are unable to contain their secretions, their constituent fluids, or even the blood itself, calomel is given because it is *ordered* to be given by the medical authorities. Do you ask why? Because of that self-sufficient spirit, which indulges in the unhallowed licence of reasoning. For once, however, we stop to answer the impertinence of a question, and we hope to answer it finally. Calomel is given, because—and we wish to *emphasize* our *because* with the importance due to its merits—because, *they do not know what else to give!*

In diabetes, where a great quantity of water passes away, and in dropsy, where scarcely any passes, calomel is equally useful. In diabetes, some organic change has taken place in the stomach, bowels and kidneys, whereby the food which is taken is converted into a low sort of sugar and water, and is passed off rapidly, leaving the body to emaciate and waste. Now, calomel is known to act upon the organization and produce a change in its composition. Witness the change of *bone* into *cartilage*, and even *pus*. If it change the composition of the stomach and kidneys the diabetic symptoms cease. True, the stomach may be ulcerated, or the kidneys be absorbed; but what of that, the diabetes has been stopped. If the calomel do nothing, it is of no use. If it do more than is needed, it is only a proof of its great power.

In dropsy, the blood appears to be too fluid, lacking the elements necessary to solidity. Now, the experiments of Magendie conclusively prove, that calomel can act upon the blood, as well as on the solids. Moreover, that scientific disease, *salivation*, produced by the administration of mercury, sufficiently attests, that we have the power to inspissate the fluids of the body. The saliva, which, in the natural condition, is almost as thin as water, under the influence of mercury, becomes as thick as jelly. Why may not calomel thicken the whole of the fluids of the body? Try! You can but *kill* your patient, and he may *die*! How much better for a man to make his exit by science, than by disease. Give calomel!

In dyspepsia, or indigestion, when nothing goes right, and nobody knows why, it is a perfectly philosophical deduction that something is wrong. It may be the blood, it may be the solids, it may be the stomach, it may be the liver, it may be the spleen, it may be the brain. The whole case appears to be a doubtful one—"a may be." Does it not strike every medical logician, that the *treatment* of a disease should be in accordance with its *condition*? What better mode of treatment could be pursued than the "may be" one? Give calomel! "May be" it will do good. If you do not give it, "may be" some one else will. "May be" the patient will get better, notwithstanding the calomel, and you "may be" will get the credit. The worst which "may be" is, that the calomel "may be" fatal to him! But, if it be, you have only carried out the theory of a medical "may be" to its *therapeutical conclusion*.

In all cases of inflammation of the vital organs, as the heart, the lungs, the brain,

&c., calomel is of manifest importance. Inflammation is generally supposed to consist in a greater amount of vitality or life, than is good. On this account, some physicians bleed, in order to reduce the inflammation, and others give calomel. Nothing can be more philosophic than this treatment, provided the theory of inflammation be true. Bleeding reduces and destroys life; and so does calomel. Calomel is the weapon in the hand of a scientific physician. The proofs of its power to kill, and therefore of its antiphlogistic properties, are innumerable and undoubted. Thousands die yearly in attestation of its powers! Can such a medicine kill a whole man, and not be relied on to kill inflammation in his lungs? Bah! Only give enough, and you will subdue any thing or body.

But it is time that we treat of the more recondite qualities of calomel. No one, except a thoroughly initiated medicine man, can estimate the value of that property of calomel which gives it such efficiency as an "*alterative*." A patient is affected with something which the Doctor can neither comprehend nor cure; but, by the aid of calomel, he can bring on some other complaint, which will subside after a time, when he ceases to give the remedy. Here is comprehension and cure together. In the mean time, the real disorder is obscured and overlooked, or has time to get well, or is changed to something else, and there is the opportunity to make out a case, and—a bill.

One of the "*physicians of the reformed practice*," being called to a case of fever, gave a lobelia emetic, which operated violently, and threw the patient into a fit. The friends being alarmed sent for the *reformer*, and asked him if he thought there was any danger. He replied, that there was not the slightest. He had purposely thrown him into a fit; for although he knew nothing about fever, he was thunder on fits. Now *calomel* is to the old school what *lobelia* is to the Reformers. If they know nothing about fever, they can "*give you fits*" with calomel.

It is this "*alterative*" property of calomel, which makes it so valuable in "*liver complaints*." If a person have a pain in the right side and shoulder, and be "*bilious*," (we see you jump up to ask what we mean by "*bilious*," and we reply promptly, "*we don't mean any thing!*") of course, such a person has his liver out of order. Of course, it is requisite to put him under an "*alterative*" course of calomel to rectify the disorder of his liver. What the disorder of his liver consists in, is no business of yours, any more than what the "*alterative*" quality of calomel implies. Medical logic has decided, that "*calomel is alterative*" and "*alteratives*" are required in liver diseases;—therefore, give calomel.

Some of the alterative effects of calomel are very apparent. We have known stout, hearty persons, altered to lean, feeble ones. Some, whose stomachs were capable of taking and digesting anything were rendered incapable of taking and digesting at all; others, who were always regular in their bowels, were so altered, that they found the necessity to regulate them, the future business of their lives. Some have a moderate sized liver altered to a large one; others are so altered as to lose a large portion of their liver, already diminished. Some find out that they have kidneys, who never knew it before; and many can define the exact boundary of their stomachs, by the uneasiness which they feel, who formerly did not know



that they had a stomach. The alterative effects, however, are most sensibly experienced by night. Many who could formerly sleep the clock round, experience such an alteration, as not to be able to sleep at all. Those who formerly were incapable of comprehending what rheumatism is, are now capable of defining it. Their bones and ligaments which formerly had no sensibility, now become so intensely sensitive, that they are obliged to preserve them from the softest touch of the air, and a bed of down is as rough as thorns to them. They once knew not what a cold sweat meant. They now never have a warm one. The alterative properties of calomel are undoubtedly great.

There is, however, one valuable property in calomel above all other medicine. It is this. If there is nothing the matter with the person who takes it, there very soon will be; and although before its administration, it might be impossible to know or say what was the matter—if anything,—it will be very easy to do both after it has been given. Decayed teeth—bad breath—foul stomach—irregular bowels—pains in the bones—weakness and weariness—are a small portion of a large catalogue of ailments, which are most distinctly traceable to calomel. Dyspepsia, dropsy, and piles, or fistula may be very easily procured by any one who will undergo a course of calomel. If a medical man cannot find enough of diseases to employ him, let him give calomel to that which he does find, and he will most assuredly find more. It may be proper, in some cases, to give sarsaparilla as well; but that depends upon whether the Doctor is interested in its sale. If he is, let him give it by all means."

## CHAPTER V.

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### THE HOMEOPATHIC DOSE.

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THE Homeopathic dose has always been a stumbling-block to Allopathic doctors. They have expended a vast amount of arithmetic and unprofessional remarks to cast ridicule upon it. They have passed by the foundations of the science of Homeopathy as too solid and firm to be weakened by their attacks, and they apply their force to one of its superstructures.

Why do they declare the Homeopathic dose to be a humbug? Is it because it is inert? That it has not a parallel in nature? Or is it not because they know nothing of its power? To them who have always given massive doses, it seems preposterous that an infinitesimal quantity of medicine can have any effect.

“When the Dutch Ambassador told the king of Siam that, in his country, the water in winter sometimes became so hard that it would bear up an elephant, the king replied, ‘Hitherto I have believed the many strange things you have told me, because I looked upon you as a fair, honest, sober man, *but now I know you lie.*’” So, when we tell an Allopathic doctor that an infinitesimal dose will act in a more direct and speedy manner than a large one, he is sure *we lie*. Nothing short of a journey to Holland would convince the ignorant king. Nothing short of prescribing the Homeopathic doses will convince the ignorant Allopathic doctor. The public, having been taught by their physicians that immense doses of crude drugs are indispensable in performing a cure, no matter how disgusting in taste or injurious in action, they have swallowed the potion without any consideration upon the subject. At first, they are inclined to doubt that a minute portion of the

properly selected drug will eradicate the disease in a manner safe and pleasant, but observation soon teaches the *thinking* class that small doses are the best; and even those who continue to employ their old school physicians, strictly instruct them not to dose them in an extravagant style.

Homeopathy, administering its medicines specifically, (i. e. *acting in direct relation to the disease*,) requires but an infinitesimal dose to produce a curative effect. Should we give our remedies without any more guide or principle than the old school, we would have no effect from them, because they would have no relation to the disease. It is the Homeopathic law which necessitates the small dose. We always give sufficient medicine to produce the desired effect, and that, common sense will declare to be dose enough. It is remarked in old school works on Practice, that the physician must use his remedies with care when they have a close relation to the disease, or the overaction will be so great that death will be the result. A case illustrating this subject is published by *Dr. Bayard*:

“A young man, a fellow student of medicine, of the fairest promise, was attacked with an ordinary disease of Mumps. He was of a robust constitution and full of youthful vigor, so that those who knew him might have fairly counted that he might have enjoyed more than the usual amount of health through a long life. Without any great severity, the disease was developed with slight fever. Meeting me in the class, he asked me to give him some Homeopathic remedies to relieve him, for he had been somewhat familiar with Homeopathy, and intended eventually to practice it. Not practising then myself, I recommended him to a Homeopathic physician. But the fear of ridicule, and the risk of not obtaining his diploma if his predilections were known, and the simple character of the disease, determined him to consult one of the professors. I had examined his case with attention, and marked how closely it resembled the action of mercury, so much so that I said to him ‘Whatever may be prescribed, Allopathically, do

not take mercury.' I was convinced that if a drug, thus indicated, could be taken in large doses with impunity, there could be no truth in the law. The next day I called to see him, and was shocked at his altered countenance. Every symptom that he had, had become more intense, and others were added. The parotid gland was more swollen and hard, pulse quick and wiry, sweat and nausea, tongue coated with tenacious mucous, breath tainted, rapid speech, trembling limbs, and mind at times slightly wandering. He arose restlessly in his bed, saying, 'Do not blame me, for I have taken but one dose of *calomel*.'

"When I left him I immediately wrote to his friends that if they wished to see him in life they must come quickly; for it was now evident that nature could never react. The third day he died, borne down to earth, not by the disease, (for I believe if left to nature alone he would have recovered,) nor by the action of the mercury alone, but by the action of the mercury on the diseased nerve, urging it beyond the power of reaction. Thus the remedy which, if given in sufficiently minute doses, would have restored the patient to health, became his destroyer. Like thousands of other cases, less marked, he fell a victim for want of the light that Homeopathy sheds on the power of drugs having actions similar to the disease for which they are administered."

Whenever an organ becomes diseased and its functions deranged, it becomes more susceptible to foreign influences. Thus, a healthy stomach which will receive its food without suffering, will when diseased be unable to bear the simplest diet. The healthy eye is delighted by the glare of the noon-day sun: but should that eye become inflamed the faintest ray will produce intense agony. The sound flesh may receive a blow without any pain resulting therefrom: but should the same blow be upon an inflamed tumor the agony produced would be unbearable. Therefore it is perfectly proper to take into consideration the difference of susceptibility of sound and diseased organs, when considering the size of dose: For, on this prin-



ciple, a very considerable quantity might produce no very marked result upon a healthy individual, while a quantity scarcely appreciable might produce the very opposite on one diseased. Hence there is nothing absurd in the doctrine of small doses, since we have sufficient reasons for their use, and find no difficulty in accounting for their action.

Before proceeding further we will here explain the manner by which the Homeopathic remedy is prepared. For illustration, we will take Aconite: ten drops of the expressed juice of that plant is obtained and mingled with 90 drops of Alcohol, that is shaken until the Aconite is intimately mixed with the non-medicinal substance. That forms what we denominate the first potency, and one drop of that mixture will contain  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a drop of Aconite. We then take 10 drops of that and mix it with 90 other drops of Alcohol in the same manner, which forms the second potency—one drop of which contains  $\frac{1}{100}$  of a drop of the Aconite. In like manner we prepare the third potency, which contains  $\frac{1}{1000}$  of a drop of Aconite, and so on to the potency we wish to use, which may be the thirtieth. Thus the tenth potency would contain  $\frac{1}{10,000,000,000}$  of a drop of Aconite. While the thirtieth potency would contain  $\frac{1}{1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000}$  part of a drop. Remedies are used up to the 200th with *certain effect*. It may, perhaps, astonish the reader, when we declare that an action from that infinitesimal amount of medicine is possible, nay, certain! It seems inconsistent, unless the subject has been investigated and compared with many facts which science in its different departments has developed. Were we to consult the oracles of living nature, we should find that all her operations indicate the action of infinitesimal atoms. By referring to the analogy of inappreciable entities, making sensible impressions upon living forms, we may find some corroborative proof of infinitesimal doses. The whole system of Homeopathy addresses itself to the vital forces. No chemical test or mechanical measurement can determine the dimensions of an atom that may influence or modify them.

Vitality has nothing to do with chemistry, mechanics, or arithmetic, only to call them into requisition as servants that must obey. Chemistry cannot tell the affinity that exists between the elements of living tissues; mechanics cannot disclose the amount of life that a little nerve may convey from the brain to one of the extremities, and it defies the power of arithmetic to determine the reduction the food must undergo before it becomes animalized, and a part of the living body.

“The seeds of certain plants may be planted in sea sand or shot, and receive no nourishment except from distilled water and the atmosphere, and they will germinate under the heat and light of the sun and grow to maturity, elaborating for themselves out of the water and air all their nutriment, enlarging their own structures, and if the growth thus produced be carefully analyzed, earths, alkalies, acids, metals, carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, nitrogen, &c. may be obtained.”

This is a fact that any one may establish for themselves. No arguments against the inefficiency of the nourishment contained in the distilled water can avail anything.

“In the Botanical Gardens of Edinburgh, are two different species of the fig tree that subsists alone upon the atmosphere and light—the *figus australis* and the *figus elastica*.”

“A specimen of *æricles* grows in Java and the East Indies, beyond the Ganges, called the *Epideudrium*, having no roots, or any perceptible organs of nutrition, but subsists entirely on what it derives from the air. It is common for the natives to pluck the plant on account of its beautiful leaves and flowers and their exquisite odor; to suspend it from the ceilings of their rooms, where from year to year it puts forth new leaves, blossoms and fragrance, depending alone for its support on the air.”

If the substance of these trees be examined by a chemist, many elementary forms of matter will be found, which with all his science he would fail to detect in the atmosphere, yet they must have existed there, but in an infinitesimal degree, although sufficient to produce the beautiful flower with its pleasing fragrance.

The acorn contains the germ of the mighty oak, and when acted upon by the elements it produces that gigantic tree. "The seeds of the lichen and fungus elude the eye, and float in the circumambient air. It requires no proof that in a seed so minute as to defy the powers of the microscope to detect, is contained a vital force that when acted upon by dynamic influences may produce a vegetable. If influences that cannot be determined upon ordinary principles produce entire beings, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that similar atomic influences may modify and change the vital forces."

Infinities pervade all nature. In a drop of water may be seen 50,000 animated beings, and yet these creatures are furnished with mouth, eyes, blood vessels and other organs for the performance of the animal functions. Every particle of mould is a forest of trees and plants, the branches, leaves and fruit of which, can be plainly distinguished.

These examples might be multiplied *ad infinitum*, but sufficient have been cited to show matter in an infinitesimal quantity will produce certain results.

The Homeopathic method of preparing the medicine develops new powers which were latent, and brings all the other powers of the drug into more perfect action by expansion of surface. Thus mercury in its crude state is as harmless as sugar, but when rubbed up into blue pill it is as injurious as any other deadly poison. Every one knows that Eau de Cologne when rubbed in the hands, emits a much stronger perfume than otherwise. Gold which in its crude form, however pleasant it may be to the owner, has no medicinal effect, but when prepared and given Homeopathically it is a powerful drug.

We deny *in toto* the size of the dose has anything to do with the principles of Homeopathy, as it is but the result of investigation and experience. Every case decides the potency to be used. Thus, one case may need drop doses of the expressed juice, and another will only be benefited by the 30th or 200th potency. Let Dr. Allopathy throw aside all consid-

erations of dose, and administer his remedies in accordance with the law, and let his judgment decide upon the bulk of dose, taking only for a guide the principle to administer only sufficient medicine to produce the desired result, and he will be convinced of many important truths. Hahnemann and his disciples first used their remedies in the usual dose; but they saw that violent and needless overaction was produced, and they humanely adopted the present method of exhibiting the drugs.

How thankful the public should be that the system offers them release from the horrors of drugs! "When we consider the great step which has been taken to relieve human suffering, by subtracting the amount which over-dosing with medicine alone communicates, together with the abridgement of the natural duration of disease, we can but pronounce a verdict in favor of small doses."

Dr. Allopathy, notwithstanding the size of dose is not embodied in the Homeopathic law, expends a vast deal more wit than wisdom in denouncing it as "*humbug*." He brings forward his scales and arithmetic, and having tested, declares that he cannot render the Homeopathic dose sensible to his senses. Did he possess one more sense, (*common sense*,) he would be wiser upon the subject. But can the Doctor taste, see, feel, or handle the particles of sudden joy which will produce death? or the particles of grief that will turn the black hair white as snow? or the particles of fright that will rob a man of his mind? or the atoms of vexation which will produce yellow jaundice? the amount of poison which is sufficient to produce small pox, scarlet fever, measles, etc.? the amount of magnetism that will send a message from St. John to New Orleans? the amount of attraction that draws the needle to the pole? After he has weighed those articles, he may take his slate and pencil and "figure up" the number of animate beings in the waters of the earth, there being 50,000 in every drop! Let him compute the number of pores in the skins of all the people in the world, there being 125,000 in a space covered by a



single grain of sand. Then demonstrate the size of blood corpuscles, in one of the *smallest* of known creatures: Those belonging to man are so minute that according to *Leuwenhoeck* a thousand millions of which are not so large as a mite, yet each of these has an influence upon the general system. When he has "figured that up," he may then account for the attraction of gravitation, the growth of a single blade of grass, the circulation of the blood, the resolving of nutriment into bone, muscle and chemicals, the *rationale* of electricity and galvanism, the power which the hound possesses that he is enabled to follow the track of the fox. Let him explain to us the vibrations of the ether, 727 millions of millions take place per second, which produce to the eye the color of crimson.

When he has accomplished all this, he may then explain the action of the Homeopathic dose, and if he wish pronounce it powerless because it is so minute,—if he can.

*But until he is prepared by preliminary education to do what man never before was able to perform, let him hold his peace, and continue to dose his suffering and deluded patients with Calomel and Julap, and Blister them to their heart's content, and let the subject of Homeopathy and small doses pass as beyond his insignificant power to refute.*

## CHAPTER VI.

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### PROOF THAT HOMEOPATHY IS WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

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THE test of a system of medicine is not in what it promises, but in what it performs. Now if we *prove* that the Homeopathic system cures a greater per centage of disease than the old school, it follows that our system must be the most effectual. And if we demonstrate that Allopathy is much worse than *no treatment*, it follows that it is a *curse* instead of a blessing.

We will first contrast the result of the two systems in the treatment of cholera.

The following is extracted from the Prussian State Gazette, No. 136, showing the comparative results in cholera:—

Cured by Allopathy, . . .	60 out of 199
“ “ Homeopathy, . . .	86 “ “ 109
“ “ Nature, . . . .	16 “ “ 49

In this report, which is official, and therefore correct, we have it in plain form:—

Homeopathy saved . . . .	79 out of 100
No treatment “ . . . .	33 “ “ 100
Allopathy “ . . . .	30 “ “ 100

Allopathy, therefore, is three per cent worse than nothing in cholera. It is supposed that 2000 persons died in this city from cholera, in 1854. Now if we take the Prussian report as a guide, we cannot but conclude that if there had been no doctors or drugs, there would have died only 1940. And if they had received Homeopathic treatment, only 1180 would

have died: 920 persons would have been saved, that now lie mouldering in their graves. These conclusions are legitimate.\*

The Bavarian Government ordered a collection of statistical results of the different treatment of cholera, which stands thus:—

Allopathic loss, . . . . . 63 per cent.

Homeopathic loss, . . . . . 7 “ “

In our favour, . . . . . 56 per cent.

In France we have statistics given by Dr. Mabit of Bordeaux, in his work “Etude sur le cholera”:—

Allopathic loss, . . . . . 49 per cent.

Homeopathic loss, . . . . . 7½ “ “

In our favour, . . . . . 41½ per cent.

Dr. Mabit is the second Homeopathic Physician who has received the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

In Austria, the official reports by the Imperial Health Commissioner, Count Frauz Ferraris, are as follows:—

Treated Homeopathically . . 154, died 6,

“ Allopathically . . . 284, “ 122.

This was in the city of Raah. The proportion stands thus, 35 deaths for 49 recoveries Allopathically. 2 deaths for 49 recoveries under the Homeopathic treatment.

At the time that the cholera was raging in Vienna, Dr. Werth treated 125 cases, and *lost but three*.

The official returns of the different treatments of cholera in Edinburg in 1849, were:—

Allopathic mortality . . . . . 66 per cent.

Homeopathic “ . . . . . 25 “ “

In our favour . . . . . 41 per cent.

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\* Since the above was written we were informed by an Allopathic Physician of standing, that if there had been no doctors or drug stores in the city during the cholera season, one half of those that died, would have recovered. Such confessions are humiliating, but true.

The French statistical returns in cholera are:—

Allopathic loss . . . . .	50 per cent.
Homeopathic “ . . . . .	9 “ “

Homeopathy superior by . . . . 41 per cent.

The treatment of cholera in all the different Homeopathic and Allopathic Hospitals in Europe, are:—

Allopathic loss . . . . .	63 per cent.
Homeopathic “ . . . . .	11 “ “

In our favour . . . . . 52 per cent.

In Liverpool, in 1853, the result of this disease was:—

Homeopathic loss . . . . .	25 per cent.
Allopathic “ . . . . .	46 “ “

In our favour . . . . . 21 per cent.

In New Castle, England, the result was:—

Homeopathic loss . . . . .	20 per cent.
Allopathic “ . . . . .	50 “ “

In our favour . . . . . 30 per cent.

In the city of New York, the cholera statistics stand thus:—

Allopathic loss . . . . .	54 per cent.
Homeopathic “ . . . . .	15 “ “

In our favour . . . . . 39 per cent.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, the report stands thus:—

Homeopathic loss . . . . .	4 per cent.
Allopathic “ . . . . .	28 “ “

In our favour . . . . . 24 per cent.

We could add to these statistics, but a sufficient number have been quoted to *prove* that Homeopathy is more successful in that most violent disease, than the ordinary method of dosing with Calomel, Brandy and Opium.

“That we do not judge the old school unjustly, may be evident from the confessions of some of its champions, who it is presumed would not depreciate its merits.” Dr. Elliotson of London, who is a recognized authority in the old school, said:



"As respects this country, I cannot but think that if all the patients (of cholera) had been left alone, the mortality would have been much as it has been——" (He might have said *less* than "it has been.") "I am sorry to say, that of the cases I had to treat, they nearly all died. I tried two or three sorts of treatment. Some had *opium* and *calomel* in full doses, but they died. With others, I used hot air externally and internally, but they died also. I then tried the saline treatment with no better results."

Dr. Watson in his *Practice of Physic*, which is a text book of the old school, says: "In a great number of the sick, the blood was mechanically diluted by pouring warm water, or salt and water into their veins. Some physicians put their trust in brandy, some in opium, some in cajeput oil, and some again in calomel alone. But if the balance could be fairly struck, and the exact truth ascertained, I question whether we should find that the average mortality from cholera in this country, was in any way disturbed by our craft." The Editor of the *London Lancet* said: "At the London Hospitals a great variety of treatment has been tried in different cases, but no satisfactory results has been arrived at."

In other acute diseases our system maintains the same superiority. In the treatment of Pneumonia (Inflammation of the Lungs,) Dr. Dietl, the Allopathic Physician of the Weiden Hospital in Vienna, tested the comparative merits of the usual treatment and *no medicine*, and the result was 20 per cent. died from bleeding and dosing, while only 7 per cent. died that received *only* good nursing.

Dr. Fleishmann of the Gampendrof Homeopathic Hospital, Vienna, treated 538 cases of inflammation of the lungs, and lost 28, a mortality of 5 per cent. Therefore we have:—

Allopathic mortality . . . . .	20 per cent.
Mortality of no treatment . . . .	7 " "
Homeopathic mortality . . . . .	5 " "

In the same Hospitals we have the official returns of the

treatment of Pleuritis, Peritonitis and Dysentery, with results as follows:—

	Homeopathic treatment.		Allopathic treatment.	
	Deaths per cent.		Deaths per cent.	
Pleuritis, . . . .	3	“ “	13	“ “
Peritonitis, . . . .	4	“ “	13	“ “
Dysentery, . . . .	3	“ “	20	“ “

It is often remarked by Allopathic doctors that Homeopathic treatment is “well enough for imaginary diseases, but worthless when there is a dangerous condition.” The above figures tell a different story: the reports from that Homeopathic Hospital, are made out under the supervision of a board of Allopathic physicians appointed by government, and therefore it is useless to pronounce them false—*Facts are stubborn things.*

“A Homeopathic Physician was sent by order of the Emperor, to a district in the south of France, to attend upon the poor villagers, who were rapidly dying off with sweating disease and cholera.” From the official returns we have the results of the two methods of treatment as follows:—

Allopathic loss . . . . .	90 per cent.
Homeopathic “ . . . . .	7 “ “

In our favour . . . . . 83 per cent.

The comparative results of the treatment of yellow fever, at the south in 1853, in New Orleans, Natchez, Havana and Barbadoes are:—

Allopathic loss . . . . .	56 per cent.
Homeopathic “ . . . . .	7 “ “

In our favour . . . . . 49 per cent.

“Dr. La Roche, an Allopathic writer of distinction, in speaking of yellow fever, says: “the average mortality is 100 out of 350 attacked.” So much for Allopathic treatment.

During the year 1853, '54, '55, Drs. Davis and Holcombe treated 1016 cases and lost 56, being 5.4 per cent. or 19 deaths out of every 350 attacked.

During the terrible epidemic of 1855, at Portsmouth, Va., Dr. Bilisely treated 137 cases of yellow fever, of whom 8 died, *and of these, five had previously been under Allopathic treatment!*"

"In 1837, when famine and disease were destroying the population of Ireland, the 'British Homeopathic Association' determined to send one of their members to test the relative merits of the two systems. The town of Bantry was selected as the theatre for operation.

In the treatment of Dysentery, the comparative results are as follows:—

Allopathic Mortality . . . .	36 per cent.
Homeopathic " . . . .	14 " "
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Balance in favour of Homeopathy	22 per cent.

In the treatment of fever, the following is the result of the rival systems:—

Homeopathic loss . . . . .	2 per cent.
Allopathic " . . . . .	13 " "
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In our favour . . . . . 11 per cent.

In one of the large Hospitals established to receive the diseased Irish emigrants, who fled to England, the superintending physicians determined to use no medicine whatever. The result of the experiment was, that they lost of fever patients, only 10 per cent."

We have therefore the comparative results of Allopathy, Homeopathy and no treatment in fever, which stands thus:—

Allopathic mortality . . . . .	13 per cent.
No medicine . . . . .	10 " "
Homeopathic mortality . . . . .	2 " "

There is something decidedly *striking* about such returns, and it tends to place Allopathy in a most *lamentable* position. In the above table we find that Allopathy is 3 per cent. worse than nothing—verily, they should be made to swallow their own pills and potions, and writhe under their own blisters!

What the feelings of Dr. Allopathy may be as he reads these facts, and then goes forth to treat his patients, we know not—but would suppose, that they cannot be very flattering, when he reflects that if he would only stay at home, quite a respectable per centage of his patients would be saved from death—to say nothing of the amount of misery that his emaciated patients would escape. In future we would advise him to prescribe bread pills and distilled water—or if he wishes to benefit mankind, let him prepare himself and practice in a scientific manner.

The following Report of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society is not without interest. We will defy Allopathy to show as favourable a report:—

*Report of Diseases treated Homeopathically between Jan. 1st, 1853, and Jan. 1st, 1854.*

DISEASES.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	Average Age.	Average Duration of Treatment.	Cured.	Died.	REMARKS.
Fevers, Typhod,	93	101	Years. 23½	Days. 20	189	5	2 of the fatal cases had been under allopathic treatment.
“ Scarlet,	155	176	7½	12½	310	21	
“ Rheumatic,	44	24	30½	17½	68	0	
Pneumonia, ....	92	96	19½	10½	179	9	
Croup Spasmodic	55	51	4	2½	106	0	
Croup, Inflammatory or Membranous, .....	13	16	2½	4½	28	1	
Dysentery, .....	124	12	19½	9½	128	8	Three fatal cases from Allopathic hands.



The Report of the Physician of the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, New York, shows the universal success of the Homeopathic treatment in both acute and chronic disease:—

“When Nelson at a critical moment, passed the word, ‘England expects every man to do his duty,’ it would have mattered little that every man was determined, with a stout heart, to ‘do or die’ for his country, if the ignorance and unskilfulness of the commander had put every man into a wrong position, and required from each the service which belonged to another.

The skilful commander rightly estimates and makes the best use of the force at his disposal.

The Homeopathist knows his remedies, and knows how to select each one for the particular peculiar effect which it can produce. He expects every remedy to do its duty, and he can rely upon his remedy, because he requires of it only what has been found by experience to be its natural appropriate effect.

Having a sure guide to the selection of the right agent, he is confident that the right effect will follow its administration, for the effect desired is that which results from the action of the right agent.

It must be admitted that what Allopathia failed to do has been accomplished since the Asylum came under homeopathic treatment, and that the results for ten years are better than have been obtained in any asylum under Allopathic treatment. It is claimed that these favorable results are the direct consequence and conclusive evidence of the great efficiency of the Homeopathic treatment; that while Allopathia does some good, Homeopathia does much more good. On the other hand, it is contended that Homeopathia is utterly inefficient, a mere nullity. Yet Homeopathia is found by experience to be better than Allopathia. It necessarily follows, therefore, that Allopathy is worse than nothing; and as the results of Homeopathic treatment are much better than those of Allopathic, it also follows that Allopathia is much worse than nothing. Either Homeopathia is very good or Allopathia is very bad; if, perchance, both branches of the proposition be true, it

affords a ready explanation of the relative results of the two modes of practice."

*Medical Report of B. F. BOWERS, M. D., to the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum. Submitted and read at the Anniversary Meeting of the society at the Asylum, Sixth Avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh Sts., on the 21st December, 1852, and on vote ordered to be printed.*

In all public charities occasioning large numbers of individuals to be congregated together, their sanitary regulation becomes matter of the highest importance. Accordingly the medical treatment of the children committed to their care has awakened the deepest solicitude and demanded the most careful attention of the managers of this Institution. I cheerfully comply with their request to furnish a statement of facts in relation to this subject believing that the principles illustrated and the facts confirmed by experience in this Institution are of great and enduring public importance.

On a review of the past reports of the Society it will be found that the Institution was established in 1835, and has now reached its 17th Anniversary. During the first year Dr. Freeman was the medical attendant. The children were remarkably healthy, and only one death occurred. From 1836 to the summer of 1842 the medical management was entrusted to a distinguished physician, the late Dr. James A. Washington, to whom the managers repeatedly acknowledged their great obligations for his kind and continued professional services.

Dr. Washington was also assisted by the council of eminent medical gentlemen.

The first report, for 1836, observes "that the inmates of this establishment have at all times been remarkably healthy, which is undoubtedly to be attributed to the system of diet, regularity and cleanliness observed in this Institution."

In the fall of 1837 "fifteen of the children were attacked by Small Pox, of whom, however, only two died. At the same time the Scarlet Fever appeared among the children, and two of them also fell victims to it."

In 1838 "few of the children suffered from illness, and those only in a slight degree." But in this year appeared that inveterate Ophthalmia, which, with the cutaneous eruptions, proved so great a scourge in the Asylum.

In 1839 there seems to have been little sickness, but the Ophthalmia still prevailed.

In 1840, finding the Ophthalmia still unmanageable, and knowing the importance of separation and change of air, the Board sent 47 ophthalmic patients to Morristown, N. J., for the summer, in the hope and expectation that pure country air, with good plain country fare and opportunities for exercise, would do much towards restoring them to health. "Their health materially improved," but the Ophthalmia still continued.

In 1841, matters getting no better, but rather worse, a part of the family were sent to Long Island to try the effect of that locality, but without essential benefit. The Report for this year says: "The children are not at present in so good training, either as to their studies or discipline, as on preceding anniversaries, owing to an unusual degree of sickness during the summer and autumn," among other causes.

The spring of 1842 was marked by the appointment of a new matron, and great improvement in the condition of the children was expected from her excellent management. Everything was put in perfect order, and still the Ophthalmia and cutaneous diseases prevailed and spread, attacking every new comer, and frequently appearing with renewed violence in such as were temporarily relieved. The children became sad and dull. There was no sound of mirth and joy. The smiling face, the bounding step, the joyous spirit of childhood had given place to dull, moping stillness. An effectual barrier was interposed to the proper training of the children. Their first need was not to be trained, but to be cured, and to be cured was an essential prerequisite to their proper training. The family had been for more than a year commodiously established in their new spacious building on Sixth Avenue, the

house on Tenth street being used as a hospital. Great pains were taken to secure thorough ventilation of the school and lodging rooms. Dr. E. Delafield was called in, as an experienced oculist and skilful physician, to advise in the treatment and sanitary regulations; and no effort was spared to carry out the recommendations of the physicians. The utmost attention was paid to cleanliness. Two nurses were employed, and one woman was constantly occupied in washing the sore eyes, having a separate cloth for each child. Everything seemed ineffectual, and the idea of collecting children together to be infected with such diseases, and to incur the risk of becoming permanently blind, was so painful to the benevolent minds of the managers, that there was serious talk of disbanding and breaking up the establishment. It is difficult to give an adequate idea of the condition of the poor children afflicted with Ophthalmia. They sat holding their heads down and shading their eyes, or lying on their faces, unwilling to hold up their heads, and some of them had not been able to open their eyes for a year. There was also inveterate cutaneous eruptions, which, as well as the Ophthalmia, were endemic and contagious. And thus in despondency and gloom closed the first era in the medical history of this Asylum.

Dr. Clark Wright succeeded Dr. Washington as physician to the Asylum, which situation he occupied for more than five years, until December 1847, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the present incumbent. The annexed table will show the diseases treated. Among those treated by Dr. Wright were, Ophthalmia, 255 cases; Eruptions, 232 cases; Whooping Cough, 65 cases; Diarrhœa, 52 cases; Dysentery, 22 cases; Croup, 18 cases; Scarlet Fever, 11 cases.

During the last five years, while I have attended the Asylum, there has been a great increase of the more dangerous, principally epidemic and contagious diseases. In the winter of 1847-8, Typhus Fever, prevailing in the city as an epidemic under the name of Ship Fever, was introduced into the Asylum, and during the winter and spring there were 45 cases.



Through January and February, 1849, the Hooping Cough prevailed, and in January the Typhus Fever again made its appearance—through the year there were 51 cases. The Cholera, prevailing in the city, invaded the Asylum, and also a severe form of Diarrhœa and Dysentery. There were of Cholerine and Diarrhœa 56, of Cholera 42 cases, of Dysentery 52 cases.

In 1850 there were of Measles 22 cases, Fever 25 cases, Diarrhœa 19 cases, Dysentery 7 cases.

In 1851 there were of Scarlet Fever 33 cases, of Diarrhœa 40 cases, Dysentery 36 cases.

During the present year there have been of Scarlet Fever 26 cases, of Varioloid 27 cases, of Small Pox in a severe form, five of the cases being confluent, 19 cases, of Diarrhœa 20 cases, of Dysentery 19 cases, of Croup 4 cases, of Influenza 45 cases. When the Small Pox was prevailing, with the assistance of Dr. B. F. Joslin, Jr., and Dr. George Doyle, 160 of the inmates were vaccinated.

For more than ten years there has been a radical change in the medical treatment here pursued. In this period there has been no bloodletting in any form, venesection, leeching nor cupping; no emetic, nor cathartic, nor blister, not a grain of calomel nor opium, not a drop of laudanum nor paregoric has been used, and not more than half a pint of castor oil. The eight gallon jug that used to be filled with castor oil is now used for lamp oil, and the old medicine case is converted into a wardrobe. The change of practice has been entire.

How was it brought to pass, and what have been its practical results?

The change was providential. At the urgent solicitation of the Matron, Dr. Wright was requested by the managers, in June, 1842, to prescribe for four of the worst cases of Ophthalmia, and in July, after the cure of these four patients, he was requested to treat all the cases of Ophthalmia in the Asylum. His arrangements prevented his commencing the treatment until the 11th of August.

Dr. Wright then invited Dr. Parker, Professor of Surgery in

the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to examine 53 cases, which he did, in company with Dr. Gilman, Professor in the same College. Six weeks thereafter, Dr. Parker, finding these same children cured, frankly declared that the success of the treatment was unprecedented.

In the Annual Report presented in December following, "the Board are happy to state that the Ophthalmia, which has heretofore so troubled and distressed the children, has almost wholly disappeared. It has been found one of the most serious interruptions in the education of the children."

Next to the Ophthalmia, the Cutaneous Eruptions has been found the most annoying and unmanageable. In consequence of his success in curing the Ophthalmia, Dr. Wright was requested to treat the children having eruptions, and being successful with these cases also, and declining to take charge of the Ophthalmic and Cutaneous cases unless the children to be cured were submitted to his treatment exclusively, he was at the close of 1842 requested to take the sole charge of the medical treatment of the whole establishment. The report for 1843 says: "The troublesome Cutaneous diseases which have usually prevailed in the Asylum, and the still more distressing Ophthalmia, have entirely disappeared."

Thus the introduction of the new practice was signalized by the rapid cure of these inveterate diseases, which had heretofore proved incurable. These diseases, however, were not easily eradicated from the Asylum. Almost every child within a few weeks after admission was affected either with Eruptions or Ophthalmia, or both; and as there were frequent admissions, there was a succession of cases, and these diseases reappeared from time to time for years. There have been 184 cases of Ophthalmia, and 236 cases of Cutaneous diseases cured since my appointment.

It was only by adopting the plan of giving the remedies to all the children in the Asylum, and especially to every child on admission, that they have been overcome.

In the first period of seven years, two nurses were employ-

ed, and there was paid for extra nursing \$59. For removal to the country \$36 25. Paid for medicine \$239 64—\$334 89.

In the last period of ten years, only one nurse, who has faithfully endeavored to supply to the sick the want of a mother's kindness and care, has been employed, and nothing has been paid for extra nursing. For box of medicine \$32 25, Castor Oil 50 cents, and a trifle for Camphor and Arnica—making up, perhaps, \$35.

In the first seven years, under the old practice, there were of Small Pox 15 cases and two deaths; also two deaths from Scarlet Fever the same season, which appears to be the only time when there were any cases of the dangerous contagious diseases.

*The average annual number of children in the Asylum was 106. The total number under care was 1063. There were 22 deaths, or 1 in 58 of the whole number under care, and 1 in 33 of the average annual number.*

During the last ten years, there have been of

Typhus Fever,	98 cases,	4 deaths.
Cholera and Diarrhœa,	207	"
Asiatic Cholera,	42	" 10 "
Dysentery,	150	"
Mumps,	20	"
Whooping Cough,	86	"
Measles,	42	"
Erysipelas,	30	"
Scarlet Fever,	70	" 1 "
Croup,	25	"
Varioloid,	27	"
Small Pox,	19	"

So that for ten years, under the new practice, there has been no death in this Asylum from Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Measles, Erysipelas, Croup, Varioloid, Small Pox, and only one death from Scarlet Fever, out of an aggregate of 676 cases of these diseases which have been treated. In the last five years there have been of Scarlet

Fever 59 cases and no death. In the first and second of the last five years there were 4 deaths from Typhus Fever and 10 deaths from Cholera. Since February, 1850, *almost three years, there had been no death.*

The average annual number of children in the Asylum for five years, from 1842, was 161 4-5—the average for the last five years is 176 2-5. There are 15 adults in the Asylum, who have also been treated for this time, making the annual average for the last five years 191 2-5.

*Excluding the adults, the mean annual average for the last ten years is 166 1-10. The total number under care in the ten years is 2522. There were 21 deaths, or 1 in 120 of the whole number under care, and 1 in 80 of the average annual number.*

If the expences for medicine, &c., for the ten years had been in the same ratio as for the first seven years, instead of \$35, they would amount to \$771 95.

The rate of mortality for the last ten years would give for the first seven years less than 9 deaths, instead of 22; and a rate of mortality equal to that of the first seven years would give, for the last ten years, instead of 21, more than 51 deaths.

The children are in fine health and spirits, capable of moral and intellectual improvement.

While admitting that the admirable regulations introduced and followed by the present efficient matron, with the improved ventilation and accommodations of the new buildings, and the introduction of the Croton water, have been instrumental in the production of these beneficial results, we think we may fairly claim that the principal instrument, under the blessing of God, has been Homeopathy.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. F. BOWERS, M. D.,

Physician to the Asylum,

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1852.

124 BLEECKER ST.

It is to be regretted that a more full statement of the diseases treated during the first seven years cannot be given.



TABLE

Showing the principal Diseases treated in the Asylum from August 11, 1842, to December, 1847, by Dr. C. WRIGHT.

Diseases.	Cases.	Cured.	Died.	Remarks.
Hooping Cough . . . . .	65	65		
Diarrhœa . . . . .	52	52		
Dysentery . . . . .	22	22		
Croup . . . . .	18	18		
Fever, remittent . . . . .	14	14		
" gastric . . . . .	7	7		
" brain . . . . .	4	4		
" scarlet . . . . .	11	10	1	
" typhus . . . . .	2	2		
" continued . . . . .	13	13		
Inflammation of bowels . . . . .	2	3		
" " lungs . . . . .	7	7		
" " brain . . . . .	1		1	
" " air tubes . . . . .	1	1		
" " stomach . . . . .	2	2		
" " pleura (pleurisy) . . . . .	5	5		
" " throat (quinsy) . . . . .	7	7		
" " eyes, scrofulous & catarrhal . . . . .	255	248		4 left Asylum; 3 under treatment.
Organic disease of the heart . . . . .	1		1	
Catarrh of lungs and air tubes . . . . .	92	92		
Erysipelas . . . . .	7	7		
Concussion of brain . . . . .	2	2		
Congestion of brain . . . . .	3	2		
Hip disease . . . . .	3	2		1 left.
Consumption of lungs and bowels . . . . .	2		2	
Colic . . . . .	2	2		
Mumps . . . . .	3	3		
Sciatica . . . . .	1	1		
Cholera morbus . . . . .	2	2		
Canker sore mouth . . . . .	9	9		
Scrofula . . . . .	3	3		
Scrofulous abscesses . . . . .	8	8		
Eruptions of various kinds . . . . .	232	225		7 left.
Rheumatism . . . . .	2	2		
Jaundice . . . . .	6	6		
Convulsions . . . . .	1		1	
Marasmus . . . . .	3	3		
Total . . . . .	869	849	6	

TABLE

Showing the principal Diseases treated in the Asylum from December, 1847, to December, 1852, by DR. B. F. BOWERS.

Diseases.	Cases.	Cured.	Died.	Remarks.
Abscess . . . . .	3	3		
Ascites . . . . .	1			1 left Asylum.
Asiatic Cholera . . . . .	42	32	10	
Cholera . . . . .	7	7		
Cholerine . . . . .	56	56		
Canker sore mouth . . . . .	13	13		
Chicken pox . . . . .	2	2		
Concussion of the brain . . . . .	3	3		
Convulsions . . . . .	4	3	1	
Croup . . . . .	7	7		
Diarrhœa . . . . .	99	99		
Dysentery . . . . .	128	128		
Dropsy . . . . .	1	1		
Eruptions of various kinds . . . . .	236	236		
Erysipelas . . . . .	23	23		
Fever . . . . .	38	38		
Catarrhal . . . . .	53	53		
Fracture of fore-arm . . . . .	3	3		
"    " collar bone . . . . .	2	2		
"    " thigh bone . . . . .	2	2		
Hooping Cough . . . . .	21	20		1 left Asylum.
Injuries, mechanical . . . . .	24	24		
Jaundice . . . . .	1	1		
Mumps . . . . .	17	17		
Measles . . . . .	42	42		
Ophthalmia . . . . .	184	184		
Peritonitis . . . . .	1	1		
Pleurisy . . . . .	2	2		
Quinsy . . . . .	16	16		
Rheumatism . . . . .	7	7		
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	59	59		
St. Vitus' dance . . . . .	1	1		
Typhus Fever . . . . .	96	92	4	
Worms . . . . .	2	2		
Burn . . . . .	1	1		
Varioloid } . . . . .				
Small Pox } . . . . .	46	46		
Total . . . . .	1283	1266	15	

It should be observed that the frequent changing of the children very much increases the amount of sickness in the Asylum. When they are all brought into proper training and good health, it is comparatively easy to keep them so. With a new set, all the labour has to be gone over again. It was the admission of new children which constantly furnished new subjects for Ophthalmia and Eruptions, and made it so difficult to get rid of those diseases. Not only is the condition of the children when admitted relatively bad, but the door is opened for the entrance of epidemic and contagious diseases, and in this way have come in, at various times, the Mumps, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Typhus Fever and Small Pox.

It is worthy of remark, also, that the children reported cured of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Measles, Catarrhal Fever, Scarlet Fever, Typhus Fever, and Small Pox, are actually cured, and did not die of the consecutive diseases, which so often prove fatal when these dangerous diseases are neglected or improperly treated. Three deaths, 2 from Convulsions, and 1 from Scarlet Fever, comprise all that have occurred for more than ten years, from diseases to which children are peculiarly subject. Headaches, congestion of brain, colds, coughs, pleuritic pains, and inflammation of the lungs, are relieved by the mild power of appropriate Homeopathic remedies, and consequently there have been no deaths from Dropsy of the brain nor Inflammation of the lungs, and one only from Pulmonary Consumption.

The treatment, always relying upon attenuated medicines, has demonstrated their efficacy, rising from the third to the higher and the highest—curing with the latter the dangerous forms of acute disease.

Ten years ago, it might seem like temerity to undertake the medical treatment of a public institution, by Homeopathia exclusively, and it required some moral courage to venture one's reputation on the issue. Now, good men and true would not hesitate to take charge of all the public institutions, with an

undoubting confidence that the fullest trial would result in the triumphant success of Homeopathy."

The reader, if not an Allopathic Doctor, must be convinced by such statistics as we have quoted, that the Homeopathic system is superior. The contrast is so well marked that it needs no comment from us to give force to the facts.

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## CHAPTER VII.

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### THE OBJECTIONS AGAINST HOMEOPATHY ANSWERED.

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THE Allopathists have resorted to all manner of means to injure the fair fame of Homeopathy. At first legal persecutions were instituted against all who had the audacity to believe and practice in accordance with the law of *similar*. These persecutions took place in England, Europe and America, but finding that "truth triumphed instead of being crushed to earth," they then brought to bear all the low witicisin of their ranks to traduce the system, but without effect. A science that would rise in spite of the mighty arm of the law, would not be disturbed by such weak weapons as sneers and abuse. Then they have tried the virtues of misrepresentations—and personal animosity against its practitioners. Their colleges refused to confer their honors upon those students who were in favor of the Homeopathic law. Why was all this? Was it because the system was false in any respect? Because it failed to heal the sick? Why it was, we cannot declare; but it has been a notorious fact, that Allopathy has been forced by the supreme will of the people, to adopt every reformation that has taken place in physic and surgery, since the days of Hip-



pocrates. It is often said: "*If Homeopathy is all you represent it, why do not Allopathic Doctors adopt it?*" That question should be answered by the old school themselves, but we will reply to it by proving that the Allopathists have treated all other improvements as they now treat Homeopathy.

When Ambrose Parr proposed to simply tie the arteries to arrest bleeding, the physicians of Paris denounced him, and endeavoured to suppress his improvement by authority of government. "What?" exclaimed they, "hang a life upon a thread when the hot iron and boiling pitch has always served!" The surgeons of the Parisian hospitals persisted for a long time in this barbarous practice, although more than half their patients lost their lives, as well as their limbs, by the operation.

When Paracelsus introduced Antimony into his practice, the profession caused a law to be passed making it penal to administer it. Yet who at this time doubts the importance of that valuable drug?

"The curative powers of Cantharides in dropsy, was discovered by Dr. Groenvelt in 1693. But the Doctor was committed to Newgate by a warrant from the President of the College of Physicians for administering cantharides internally!"

"Inoculation for Small Pox, previous to the discovery of vaccination, was found greatly to mitigate that loathsome disease. Lady Mary Montague, who had witnessed its success in Turkey, was the first to introduce it into England. She came possessed of the facilities of rank, talent, beauty, genius and sex, yet she was the sharer of the common reward of the great benefactors of the human race—persecution and reproach!" "The faculty all rose in arms to a man, and foretelling its utter failure; the clergy descanted from their pulpits on the impiety of thus seeking to take events out of the hands of providence; four great physicians were appointed by government to watch the progress of the inoculation of her daughter; they betrayed not only such incredulity as to its success, but such a spirit of rancor and malignity, that she never dared to leave the

child alone with them, least it should in some secret way, suffer from their interference."

The reception of that great boon vaccination, was in keeping with the general character of the Allopathic profession. Jenner its discoverer was persecuted and taunted. The Royal College of Physicians refused to grant him their license to practice his profession in London. The tide of opposition did not stop here: the Bible and religious pretensions were made engines of attack against him.

Thus we see that it is a principle with Allopathic Doctors, not to allow improvement to advance in a quiet way.

A circumstance was related to us by an eminent English Divine, which illustrates the feelings of the old school upon the subject:—

He was requested to attend at the house of one of his parishioners to baptize a child which had been given up to die, with inflammation of the lungs. The attending physician had informed the parents of the child that it could not live until noon, as he had also informed friends of the family during his morning visits. The clergyman upon beholding the little sufferer instantly exclaimed, "That child could be saved." The mother, with all a mother's love, plead that some means might be tried that would save the child. The Rev. gentleman said that he was not a physician, but he thought that the child was not out of the reach of Homeopathic remedies, and at the parent's request, he gave it some "small doses." Noon came, and the doomed infant was still alive, and moreover, better. By evening it was out of danger. Dr. Allopathy came in, and was surprised to find the child alive, but upon being informed that Homeopathy had saved its life, his anger knew no bounds. He said "it was a humbug, it would'nt do any good," and ordered the mother to throw out the Homeopathic medicine and he would leave some *legitimate doses*. The parent wisely refused to accede to his request, and he became quite indignant, and was determined that the patient should be dosed by himself, and attempted to give it drugs by force; but

the mother fled with the child, and it was saved. The reader can infer why Dr. Allopathy wished to administer a dose; as also he can infer what effect would have followed. The Doctor called upon the minister and rated him severely for having the audacity to save one of his patients when he had pronounced its death! And for saving it with Homeopathy!

Another case occurred in our own practice, where the patient was "given up" by Dr. Allopathy, and we were called in. In twelve hours reaction had taken place, and the patient was out of any immediate danger; but Dr. Allopathy coming in and discovering the Homeopathic remedies upon the table, instantly started, placed his hand in his pocket, and drew forth a drug which he at once gave the child before the mother could interfere. *In half an hour the child was dead!* He saved his reputation, but at what fearful means! *A murder was committed!*

A second reason why Allopathic physicians do not adopt Homeopathy is—they do not investigate it. Should they do so, they would be convinced of its truth. We know of *four* eminent medical men, who were writing works *against* Homeopathy, and before they had half completed their books they became convinced of its truth, and their books never appeared. A physician of London informed us that he was very bitter against the system, and he visited the Hahnemanian hospital for the purpose of watching the treatment of the inmates, in order that he might obtain some facts to the injury and downfall of the system; but upon beholding its success he was led to investigate, and the result was, he is now in full Homeopathic practice. The learned Dr. Joslin was requested by the Association of which he was a member, to deliver an Address against the system, but being an honourable man, he said that he knew nothing of the system. Its friends called it a science, and if it was he would cut a sorry figure endeavoring to denounce it, when he was utterly ignorant of its principles. The Doctor began to study, and he is now one of the leading Homeopathic physicians in the United States. His

work on Cholera is more to the point than any other production upon the subject in the English language. We have yet to learn of a single medical man who has given Homeopathy a candid investigation that has not become convinced of its truth.

But to proceed with the objections against the system :

Dr. Allopathy says that it is all *diet* and *imagination* that produces the cure. If, now, *diet* and *imagination* will cure, why do they not treat their patients in the same manner, as it is better than calomel and jalap? But how can *diet* and *imagination* act upon a person in an insensible or delirious state? How does diet and imagination cure the young infant, who has not the power of imagination, and whose diet is not in the least changed? The Homeopathic physician permits his patient to partake of a more generous diet than allowed by the old school. He merely requests the patient to discontinue the use of those drugs which have found their way into the kitchen, and such articles of food as may disagree with him. Therefore it *cannot* be either diet or imagination that produces such results as we have quoted in Chapter VI.

Another objection is—" *Its medicines are all poisons.*" That comes with bad grace from a profession that has treated the human family to extensive doses of poisons, until it is now impossible to find a perfectly healthy person. They answer that objection by their next, which is—

" *There is no effect in the Homeopathic dose.*"

We will only refer the reader to the facts quoted to prove that assertion false. Allopathic doctors will sometimes amaze ignorant people, whom they wish to dupe, by swallowing several doses of Homeopathic medicine, and then, because it does not almost kill them, or produce any diabolical effect, they imagine they have proved Homeopathy worthless. That kind of argument is only worthy of the actor. We before stated that a remedy that would produce an effect upon a diseased organ, would not affect a healthy one, any more than the one dose of calomel would kill a man in health, as it killed the poor student in the case related by Dr. Bayard.



Hereafter, when an Allopathic doctor declares Homeopathy a "humbug," let it be said to him, "As you express yourself so decidedly, of course you have studied the subject experimentally; may I ask, how many months you have spent in practical investigation?" A *child* in such a situation would blush.

*"Many persons who have been treated by Homeopathy have not recovered, and others have died."*

Wonderful, is it not, that Homeopathy will not always save! Wonderful that man cannot repeal the Divine law that "man shall die!" More wonderful still, that we have not superhuman powers, and go about performing miracles, such as making new organs in place of old ones destroyed!

Homeopathy only promises to cure *curable* cases, and not to make pitiful wrecks of their patients, and to cure a greater percentage than the old school. These promises Homeopathy has *always fulfilled*, and, moreover, it does not destroy the organism and then blame its neighbours for not being able to manufacture new ones. The last and least objection is—

*"Homeopathy is going down."*

Had they said its *remedies* are "going down," they would have been correct enough. The progress of Homeopathy is rapid throughout the entire world. In Europe nearly thirty professors, in various Universities, after having investigated Homeopathy, openly adopt and practice it. We have fifty medical and Court Counsellors, and at least twenty Court Physicians. These last are attached to the Courts of Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Spain, Naples, Belgium, Hanover, and the smaller German States. Among those we may mention the name of the justly celebrated *Dr. C. Van Bonninghausen*, Life Physician to Her Majesty, Empress Eugenia.

During the Russian war, a petition was presented to Lord Panmure, praying for the establishment of a Homeopathic Hospital in the Crimea, for the treatment of those officers and privates who preferred the Homeopathic treatment.

The petition was signed by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Dukes of Beaufort and Wellington, the Marquis of Abercorn and 18 other members of Parliament, 17 Generals and 33 Field Officers and 43 other officers of the army, 2 Admirals, 15 Captains, R. N., 65 Clergy and Ministers, 45 Justices of the Peace, Barristers and Solicitors, and by 314 Bankers and Merchants. The Deputation which presented the petition consisted of the Earl of Essex, Lord Lavaine, M. P., General Sir John Doveton, K. C. B., Admiral Gambier, Colonel Wyndham, Colonel Taylor, R. A. and Captain Fishbourne, R. N. The Deputation was introduced by Lord Robert Grosvenor, President of the Hahnemann Society of London.

Thus we see that Homeopathy has substantial friends. No system of quackery could find supporters and patrons among that class of dignitaries.

Every facility is offered for instruction and investigation in both Hospital and Dispensary practice, in both Europe and England.

In the United States the progress is no less rapid. Two Homeopathic colleges have been established by law, and are attended by a large number of students. The University of the State of Michigan has created a chair of Homeopathy in its medical department. The trustees of the Mississippi State Hospital placed the institution into the hands of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons. Thus we see that Homeopathy is making her way to state favor and support. There are enrolled in the different Homeopathic Societies in the United States, more than 4000 Homeopathic Physicians, and their number is increasing every day by converts from the old school and from our own medical Institutions. Five years ago, there were but two Homeopaths in Canada. Now every village has its Homeopathic Doctor, and the cities are well supplied. They have a Society formed and a Journal which is well supported. It has reached only its 6th Number, and has already 1-100 subscribers.

At the next session of Parliament, it is expected that a sepa-

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rate Medical Board will be created, composed of Homeopathic Physicians—conferring on it all the power now possessed by the Allopathic Board.

One of the strongest arguments that Homeopathy is not “going down,” is that every family that has, as yet, tested the system, adhere to it; and rather than employ an Allopathic physician, they would prefer no treatment.

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## CONCLUSION.

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Our task is now finished, and we present it to the public with the desire that they will carefully peruse it, and deeply consider the advantages that Homeopathy possesses over Allopathy.

We have made no statement, offered any assertion, or presented any argument that we cannot substantiate and maintain.

The small compass of the work would not permit us to enter into the matter as deeply as we would wish. All its points have been lightly treated, and only an outline of the system given.

The work is intended for the general reader, not for the professional man, therefore Doctor Allopathy must not be vain and pronounce Homeopathy quite simple because this pamphlet does not contain technicalities and scientific discussions, which would puzzle those whom we wish to instruct.

Cornelia, on being inquired as to her jewels, presented her children; we emulate the character of the Roman Matron, and present you the cures of Homeopathy as *its brightest jewels*.

## APPENDIX.

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[The following article we publish as an Appendix, together with the editorial of the "*Canadian Journal of Homeopathy*." The article is taken from the "*Northern Lancet*," the leading Allopathic Journal in the Provinces, and contains more Homeopathic principles than we ever supposed an Allopathic pen could indite.]

From the days of Hippocrates down to the present time, physicians of the allopathic school have occasionally struck upon the principles enunciated by Hahnemann, but, as if frightened with the discovery, never have taken the time or pains to assure themselves if the principle be true.

The subjoined article we take from the *Northern Lancet*, an Allopathic Medical paper, published at Montreal; and, from the unkind cuts which the editor of that paper occasionally gives, we judge he does not "believe in homeopathy," but is willing to advocate the principles of the Hahnemann school when they come from a legitimate source.

We are almost inclined to think the article was written by a homeopathist, and published by the editor in ignorance of the fact, for it is precisely the doctrine we teach, did we not frequently find great discoveries in the *Materia Medica* going the rounds of the allopathic journals as something new and valuable, when it had been used for years with the best success by homeopathists. If "a knowledge of the specific physiological action of medicinal substances is the only true guide in their therapeutic application, and the basis of the specific healing art," why not avail yourselves of the extensive physiological provings of Hahnemann and others, as the basis of your application of drugs, in the cure of disease.

In Hahnemann's *Materia Medica* is found more real knowledge of the power of drugs and their relation to disease than in all other materia medicas ever written. There is no truer aphorism than this—"That every medicine has a tendency to operate on some particular organ or tissue in preference to all others;" and allopathists, of learning and experience, know this well, but neglect to profit by so valuable a physiological fact, and continue to torture humanity with cathartics, emetics, antiphlogistics, blisters, &c., that have no physiological relation to the recuperative powers of the human organism. An allopath will find himself quite put to the test to discover that relation which should exist between discovered facts in physiology and their heroic practices above-mentioned. Nowhere will physiology instruct us to infer that drawing the life blood, vesicating or cauterizing the surface, and drenching the bowels with powerful cathartics, are necessary to restore the healthy action to diseased organs, nor will common reason bear us out



in creating artificial diseases in healthy organs to attract the existing disease from its lodgment, under the insane idea that a change of situation brings the patient near to health.

If the editor of that paper would follow up the opinions advanced in the article, he would find himself doing more to place the practice of medicine on a sure physiological basis than he at present dreams of. From the frequency that we find such articles in old school Journals, we are inclined to believe that the light which physiology and pathology affords the physician, an entire change must occur in old physic. *Spes affulsit.*—EDITOR.

THAT every medicine has a tendency to operate on some particular organ or tissue, in preference to all others, is highly probable; that many medicines exhibit this tendency in a very marked degree is already well known.

Medicinal substances seem to be endowed with a kind of *elective affinity*, by virtue of which they select from the complicated machinery of the physical organization some part, or organ, or system on which their specific action is manifested, rather than on any other.

Examples of the specific operations of medicines are familiar to all. A few will suffice for the purpose of illustration.—Opium, belladonna, and nux vomica act specifically upon the brain and nervous system, and it is asserted by Flourens that “Opium affects more particularly the cerebral lobes; belladonna in a limited dose affects the tubercula quadrigemina, and in a larger dose the cerebral lobes also; and nux vomica the medulla oblongata.”

Tart. antimony operates specifically on the lungs; mercury on the glands and osseous system; secale cornutum on the uterus, and cantharides on the urinary organs.

The local specific operation of medicines is independent of the general irritating and poisonous effects which many medicines produce in common. For example:—Tart. Antimony exerts its specific action on the lungs in pneumonia when the quantity taken is insufficient to produce its more crude and irritating effects on the stomach and intestinal canal by vomiting, purging, or even nausea.

A medicine may operate specifically on several different organs, as belladonna on the brain, fauces, and skin, yet it is probable that among the various parts with which it possesses specific relations there is one for which it has a greater affinity than for any other, and this *one part* is more susceptible to the action of the medicines, and requires a smaller quantity than any other, for the production of a philosophical or a curative effect.

A knowledge of the specific physiological action of a medicinal substance is the only true guide in their therapeutical application. This knowledge is necessarily the basis of the specific healing art.

That method says Hufeland, which acts by “attacking the internal alteration of life, which is indispensable to disease—indeed is the disease itself—and changing it into the normal state” is called the specific method. Or, in shorter and less ambiguous terms, we may define the specific method to be the curing of diseases by remedies which *act directly* upon the diseased organs. And in this respect—the application of remedies *directly* and *solely* to the affected part—consists essen-

tially the great advantage of the specific method over that of the ordinary plan of practice.

The progress of medical science, and the more extended knowledge of the *materia medica* and pathology is leading the medical profession towards the general adoption of this method, to the exclusion of the old plan of depletion and derivation, in the treatment of inflammatory affections. And it is inflammation in some form or some grade that we have to combat in the great majority of the maladies we are called upon to treat.

Depletion by bleeding and cathartics, and derivation by vesicants and other counter-irritants, and also by cathartics, are the principal remedial means against the local phlegmasiæ.

In estimating the value of blood-letting in inflammatory affections we have to consider its effects upon the affected organs and upon the general system. In inflammation there is an engorged state of the capillaries of the inflamed part, and this engorgement depends on an enfeebled condition of those vessels. Now so far as blood-letting has the effect of relieving the overloaded and dilated capillaries, and allowing them an opportunity to recover their natural tone and contractility, thus far it may be beneficial and no farther. But daily observation teaches us that in many cases of acute inflammation, the relief occasioned by the bleeding is but temporary, the enfeebled capillaries not being assisted by any remedies acting directly upon them, and tending to restore their normal tone and vigour, soon become again engorged with blood, and the symptoms which the blood had for a time relieved are again as bad as ever.

This we often see exemplified in cases of pneumonia and pleurisy. A free bleeding is followed by prompt relief of the pain and dyspnœa, but this amelioration is of short duration; in a few hours all the troublesome symptoms acquire their former severity, and we must bleed again. And thus venesection is not unfrequently repeated several times, each successive bleeding tending to debilitate more and more the general system, and render it less able to resist the morbid action and the disorganization going on in the affected part. But if in fact the blood-letting does finally "control," as is said, the local inflammatory action, a convalescence is rendered thus long and tedious as much by the treatment as by the original disease.

In many delicate and anæmic patients while bleeding seems to be required for the controlling of inflammation, it is, on the other hand, as strongly contra-indicated by the already enfeebled condition of the system, and the physician finds it difficult to decide the question, whether it were better to allow the local disease to take its course *uncontrolled*, or to risk the production of a dangerous and perhaps fatal prostration, which he fears may result from the use of the lancet.

Next in the course of common practice come purgatives. They act by depletion—by detracting from the general circulation through the intestinal exhalents, and by derivation—by producing a determination from the inflamed organs to the intestinal canal. This is the theory—but it is doubtful in a practical point, whether the benefit produced on the seat of the disease is sufficient to compensate for the injury to parts otherwise in a state of health. The bowels which of them-

selves required no medicine are attacked by cathartic drugs, irritation of their mucous membrane is produced, and general derangement of the digestive functions is the result. Constipation follows the unnatural catharsis, or perhaps on the contrary diarrhœa sets in, and to the original disease is added the medicinal affection in the abdomen, thereby complicating the cases and rendering recovery slower and more difficult.

Vesicants are another means of derivation, and relieve the distended capillaries of the inflamed parts by determining from them to the skin. But in delicate and sensitive patients they increase greatly the nervous irritability, and in those of a cachectic habit the blistered surfaces are liable to ulceration, even gangrene has followed the artificial inflammation in cases where there was great prostration of the vital powers.

Such are the principal remedies (except a few specifics which have already crept into practice, as tartrate antimony in pneumonia) now used in the treatment of the phlegmasiæ, and it were folly to assert that these are all positively useless or entirely injurious, for many cures have undoubtedly been effected even by such clumsy and indirect treatment.

Could there be some mode devised whereby local diseases might be cured by remedies which operate directly, promptly, and solely on the diseased part without enfeebling the general system like blood-letting, and without disturbing the normal condition and functions of remote and otherwise healthy organs like the whole class of Revellents—surely it were a “consummation devoutly to be wished.”

This is what the specific method proposes and accomplishes.

By this method of treatment we avoid almost entirely depletion by bleeding and the consequent unpleasant and dangerous results which do frequently follow this practice. In those cases of local inflammation, in which the general state of debility will not admit of blood-letting, we are able to cope with the disease in a prompt and efficient manner by means of remedies, which, while they act directly upon the diseased part, do not increase the already existing debility.

Appropos, “in the report of a certain post-mortem examination, it was said that traces of an internal inflammation had been discovered, which could not be controlled in consequence of the feeble condition of the patient preventing a sufficient abstraction of blood. The doctors ought rather to have stated the case thus:—We who do not understand the better method of curing inflammatory diseases without the lancet, have been unable to save this patient’s life.”

By the specific method we avoid the creating of artificial diseases in healthy parts, diseases which in their turn frequently require remedial treatment, and which at least retard the process of recovery.

When a disease is cured by this method health is at once restored, and the patient does not have a host of medicinal affections to recover from by the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, or to be subjected to further treatment, as is the case many times in practice.

There is another great advantage in the use of specific methods. It is this—a comparatively very small quantity of any medicine is sufficient to produce a curative



effect when administered with reference to its specific relations. Thus very minute doses of tart. antimony are efficacious in pneumonia, and I have seen the fractional part of a drop of tinct. of secale arrest promptly a profuse menorrhagia.

An article like this is necessarily too limited for the consideration of all the comparative advantages of the specific healing art, or for mentioning even the names of medicines in connection with those diseases for which they have a specific applicability, and if the author only succeeds in directing the attention of a few of his professional brethren to this important subject the object of this communication will be fully attained."

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#### ERRATA.

Page 18, 20th line from the top, for "baneful effects is," read "baneful effects are." For "as it certainly," read "as they certainly."

Page 25, last line, for "will give offence," read "may give offence."

Page 34, 15th line from the bottom, for "*æricles*" read "*ærides*."

Page 35, 18th line from the top, for "to show matter," read "to show that matter."

Page 40, 14th line from the top, for "New Castle," read "Newcastle."





